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THE TIMES

Tomorrow

Heart-searching
Someone dies of heart disease every three minutes in Britain, an epidemic that need not happen. On the Wednesday Page, Peta Levi examines the problem and the cure.

Heartland
After all these years, Wimbledon remains closest to the heart of every tennis player. Rex Bellamy, continuing his Spectrum series, explains why and corrects some false impressions.

Heartaches
Bernard Levin reflects on Labour's electoral disaster and concludes that, in a way, the party is dying of a broken heart.

Black union joins mine wage talks

South Africa's Chamber of Mines, which represents the six leading mining houses, sits down today for the first time in negotiations with a recognized black miners' union. The new union will ask for a 30 per cent pay rise. Pay talks, page 4

Leading article, page 9

FINANCIAL TIMES

Hopes of an agreement to resolve the 14-day stoppage at the *Financial Times* receded yesterday as the company said that it had lost £1.5m already and was prepared to lose more unless the National Graphical Association, the union at the centre of the dispute, climbed down.

Tristram back

Sir Tristram, one of the two landing ships bombed at Bluff Cove during the Falklands conflict, arrives back in Britain today for repair. Since fighting ended she has been used for troop accommodation at Port Stanley.

RTZ cash call

Rio Tinto-Zinc, the mining finance house, plans to raise £198m on the stock market in the third largest rights issue ever made.

Page 13

Saatchi soars

Saatchi & Saatchi, the advertising agency which handled the Conservative Party's election campaign, has more than doubled its half-yearly profits to £4.83m.

Investors' Notebook, Page 14

Film star dies

Norma Shearer, who has died in Los Angeles aged 81, was one of Hollywood's biggest stars of the 1930s. Her films included *The Divorcee*, *Idiot's Delight* and *The Barretts of Wimpole Street*. Obituary, page 10

Page 23

Connors No 1

Wimbledon have seeded Jimmy Connors No 1 and John McEnroe No 2 for the men's singles. Martina Navratilova and Chris Lloyd are expected to contest the final of the women's event.

Page 23

Letters: On electoral priorities, from Mr C. Price, and others; church vandalism, from the Rev B. J. Marshall, and Mrs J. C. Ward-Almond. Leading articles: Hereditary peerages; P & O and Trafalgar; South African miners. Features, pages 6-8

Peter Hennessy on the Churchill boom; What's going on at the *Financial Times*? Spectrum: The tennis grand slam. Fashion: The best of British. Japanese Technology: Eight-page special report on Japan's high tech industries and their chances of leaving the West behind. Computers, pages 20, 21. The attractions of Trilogy; an offer for micro-users; and a computer explosion in a London Borough. Obituary, page 10. Miss Norma Shearer

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Jenkins resigns as leader to make way for Owen

By John Winder

Mr Roy Jenkins resigned yesterday as leader of the Social Democratic Party, and said that he hoped Dr David Owen would take over the leadership without a contest.

Mr Jenkins had made up his mind to give up the leadership immediately after the election which cut the SDP's parliamentary membership from 29 to six. The reasons for his decision were not immediately apparent, and Mr Jenkins made himself "unavailable for comment" last night after the formal unexpected announcement.

Over the weekend, Mrs Shirley Williams, Mr William Rodgers, Dr David Owen, Lord Diamond, SDP Leader in the Lords, and Mr John Roper, formerly the SDP whip in the Commons, were invited to lunch yesterday by Mr Jenkins, apparently without telling them of his decision. No paid officials of the party were invited.

Mr Jenkins' decision took his guests by surprise. They had been expecting to discuss the future in general terms and deal with the leadership question tomorrow at the first meeting of the party's six MPs.

Dr David Owen last night made clear that he would accept nomination for the leadership. He did not deny that he hoped for a formal nomination from Mr Jenkins and said that, were he to become leader, he would do all he could to deepen the relationship between the SDP and Liberals.



He emphasised that he did not wish to assume or take for granted the views of his fellow MPs in making a choice of leader.

In a statement, Mr Jenkins said: "At the beginning of a Parliament which is clearly going to run for some years, I regard it as desirable that the SDP should immediately have a leader for the next election. Fortunately, with David Owen's victory at Devonport, such a Leader is available.

It is for the SDP MPs to nominate and for the membership of the party as a whole to make the decision. But I hope that David Owen may be elected without a contest, and will lead the party to the full success that its solid basis of votes makes possible."

In nominating his successor, informally so far, Mr Jenkins has recognised that Dr Owen was the SDP's campaigning star in the past four weeks.

Mr Jenkins personally told Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader, of his decision.

There have been consultations already between Mr Steel, Dr Owen and Mr Jenkins to ensure the continuation of the Alliance in Parliament. While Dr Owen was never as enthusiastic as Mr Jenkins for the formal partnership between the two parties, he has accepted the practicality of the arrangement.

Those in charge of SDP finances will be hoping that Mr Jenkins' expressed wish for a leader to be chosen without an election will be heeded. The SDP leader is chosen from the MPs by popular vote of the

Continued on back page, col 1



Mr Jenkins: "Will act to safeguard the unity of the Alliance"

Pressure on Howe over EEC budget

From Ian Murray, Luxembourg

Sir Geoffrey Howe was last night fighting off attempts by other EEC foreign ministers to force Britain to mortgage its future in the Community.

The Foreign Secretary, at his first Council meeting in his new job, had to resist pressure from a majority of countries to agree to a substantial increase in the Community's income before they would agree to a budget rebate for Britain.

At the meeting dragged on it became inevitable that Mrs Margaret Thatcher would have a major task on her hands at the EEC summit in Stuttgart next weekend to win early agreement on the British rebate.

The last EEC summit agreed in March that figure for the 1983 British rebate would be written in to the draft Community budget which is due to be published by July 21.

Britain is equally determined to block any such rise until it is satisfied that the Community is spending its money wisely, and agricultural spending is brought under control.

New Commission figures released yesterday show that the common agricultural policy will cost the EEC 30 per cent more this year than last. This will add an extra £240m to the cost of running the Community.

Sir Geoffrey made very clear from the start of yesterday's meeting that Britain would not

Cost-cutting timetable, page 4

England win easily

England are one victory away from a Prudential World Cup semi-final place following their eight-wicket win over Pakistan at Lord's yesterday.

Fine bowling by skipper Bob Willis (2-24) on a helpful pitch kept Pakistan's total down to 193 for eight, with Zaheer undefeated on 83. England, leaving nothing to chance, took 51 overs to reach their target, with Graeme Fowler top-scoring with 78 not out. They lost Tavaré in the ninth over, but

Cost of home loans may still rise

By Frances Williams, Economics Correspondent

The Bank of England yesterday gave the green light for interest rates to come down, and a cut in banks' base lending rates is virtually certain this week. The big high street banks are expected to reduce base rates by 1/2 per cent within the next day or two.

But the fall may not be enough to stop the building societies from putting up their mortgage rates when they meet on June 22.

The authorities have wasted no time in signalling to the markets that they want lower interest rates now that the election uncertainty is over. The Bank yesterday cut the rates at which it channels funds into the money markets by 1/4 per cent, and a similar reduction is likely today.

Treasury and Bank officials have been worried for some weeks that the strength of

Labour MPs may indicate choice of leader tomorrow

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent



Mr Denis Davies from the deputy leadership contest.

Mr Kinnock conceded yesterday that he would be willing to serve as deputy leader "if that were constitutionally possible. There is some query as to whether it's possible to run for both posts".

As for the shadow cabinet elections, there was no certainty last night that Mr Hattersley would be able to emerge as a clear choice of his new Commons colleagues.

In the last three years' shadow cabinet elections, Mr Hattersley came first, with 143 votes; third, with 135 votes; and, last year, fourth, with 127 votes. In 1980, Mr Kinnock scraped into the winning 15, with 90 votes; then came seventh, with 118 votes; and, last year, second, with 131 votes, behind Mr Kaufman, whose widely-recognised ability won him 142 votes.

If the shadow cabinet ballot was to be held, effectively as a primary for the leadership contest, the running could be dramatically altered. But if Mr Kinnock did manage to beat Mr Hattersley in the parliamentary ballot, then there would be no stopping his bandwagon in the unions and constituency parties, which between them control 70 per cent of the electoral college.

It was suggested last night that Labour's "new broom" sweep of the old-style leadership could even extend to the Labour Whips' office, with an election challenge to Mr Michael Cocks, the Chief Whip. ODDS ON: Mr Kinnock has been heavily backed to become the new Labour leader, a Ladbrokes spokesman said in London yesterday. The latest odds were 4-5 Mr Kinnock, 5-4 Mr Hattersley, 7-1 Mr Shore and 20-1 others.

Coral offered 8-11 Mr Kinnock, 2-1 Mr Hattersley, 4-1 Mr Shore.

Union choice, back page

Briton shot dead in Kenya

Nairobi (AP) - A British tourist was killed yesterday and a Kenyan minibus driver wounded in the mouth by unidentified gunmen who opened fire on three buses of holidaymakers in the Great Rift Valley north-west of here, the British High Commission said.

The Briton's name was being withheld until his children were notified.

Mr Peter Smyth, managing director of the United Touring Company, said the buses were returning to Nairobi from the Masai Mara game reserve when they came under fire. The first two were hit and kept going, he said, but onboard the third the Briton was shot in the head and was believed to have died instantly.

He said he was confident that the police would track down the gang "in matter of hours".

Falkland casualty gets his old job back in reshuffle

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

Mr Richard Luce, who of whom receive junior posts, are Mr Alan Clark, a right-winger, who goes to Employment, Mr Robert Dunn (Education and Science), and Mr David Trippier (Trade and Industry). Baroness Trumpington becomes a whip in the Lords.

At Minister of State level, several people have been moved to widen their experience with the clear indication given that their talents are valued. Mr Douglas Hurd, regarded by Mrs Thatcher as Cabinet material, moves from the Foreign Office to the Home Office. Mr Alick Bytham from Agriculture to Energy; Mr John Stanley from Housing and Construction to the Department of the Environment, with the rank of Minister of State.

Among the eleven promotions from the middle and lower ranks of government announced from 10 Downing Street yesterday, eight new ministers are appointed from the back benches. The most senior new appointment is Mr Ian Gow, the Prime Minister's parliamentary private secretary throughout the last Parliament, who becomes Minister for Housing and Construction. Sir Ian Percival, one of nine ministers who were asked to resign.

It was said on the Prime Minister's behalf last night that she found it painful to prune her administration to allow new growth. It was pointed out that Mr William Shelton, her former parliamentary private secretary and a junior education minister, was among the casualties.

The list shows that the Prime Minister has kept her promise to see that all strands of party opinion are represented. Mr Christopher Patten, the former head of the Conservative Research Department who has been a persistent critic of the Government's economic direction, gets his first post as Parliamentary Under-Secretary at the Northern Ireland Office. A more discreet critic, Mr Michael Ancram, chairman of the Conservative Party in Scotland, becomes Parliamentary Under-Secretary in the last Parliament.

One of the luckier members of the Government is Mr Hamish Gray, who last week lost his seat in Parliament as member for Rose and Cromarty, but receives a life peerage and moves from the Department of Energy to the Scottish Office as Minister of State.

Mr John Cope, after long service in the whips' office, becomes deputy chief whip under Mr John Wakeham, Mr

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Gowrie will be Minister of State at the Privy Council Office, where he will also have charge of the Management and Personnel Office, under the Prime Minister's oversight. The office will become part of the Cabinet Office.

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Continued on back page, col 4

Weatherill is Tories' favourite for Speaker

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

After a day of intense consultations, Mr Bernard Weatherill last night remained the favourite to become Speaker of the Commons tomorrow, in spite of the Prime Minister's apparent misgivings.

Conservative party whips, who were busy over the weekend and yesterday taking soundings among their MPs, apparently detected majority support for Mr Weatherill, aged 62, who was Deputy Speaker in the last Parliament.

He has long been a frontrunner but never a clear choice, and other names are being canvassed partly because Mrs Thatcher was known not to favour him for the post.

Over the past few days the name of Mr Humphrey Atkins, the former chief whip, Northern Ireland Secretary and deputy foreign secretary, has been prominent in the soundings. Yesterday the chief speculation centred on Sir Ian Percival, who lost his job as Solicitor General and whom MPs believe would almost certainly have the Prime Minister's support. He was approached by senior Conservatives before the election

How the Speaker is chosen Page 2

JAEGER SALES

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Jackets	£79
Knitwear	£24
Skirts	£55
Blouses	£33
	£19
	£19.50
	£

Man of 93 survives 100ft fall

A man aged 93 survived a 100ft cliff fall in Bournemouth. Mr Charles Partridge, a resident of Scabourne Nursing Home in Boscombe, Bournemouth, is believed to have slipped and fallen while walking on Sunday.

He was found at the bottom of steep cliffs on the seafront two hours after he had been reported missing.

He was taken to Poole General Hospital with head and back injuries and his condition yesterday was said to be comfortable.

Life for club stabbing

Women screamed and men shouted in the public gallery at Liverpool Crown Court yesterday when Dennis Patrick O'Brien, alias Kelly, aged 33, was jailed for life for the murder of William Osu, aged 33, in the Kowloon Club, Nelson Street, Liverpool, on November 15.

Mr Michael Maguire, QC, for the prosecution, said that another man armed with a hammer approached Mr Osu at the club bar to settle an old score. After O'Brien was seen to make a thrusting blow at his body, Mr Osu staggered out of the club and into a taxi which took him to hospital, where he died shortly afterwards. O'Brien had pleaded not guilty.

Ex-model wins £7,500 damages

Mrs Christine Cleall, a former model, yesterday accepted £7,500 damages for back injuries she suffered in a road accident in 1977 which, she claimed, ended her marriage to Peter Cleall, aged 39, a television actor.

Mrs Cleall, aged 41, of Church Road, Richmond, Surrey, had told the High Court on Friday that the injuries made sexual intercourse too painful to endure.

Liability for the accident was admitted by the driver of another vehicle, Rosamund Elizabeth Monckton Barelli, of Rydall Gardens, Hounslow, west London.

Bomb hoaxter to be deported

Aloys Braun, aged 41, who tried to blackmail the Marks and Spencer store chain with a hoax threat to blow up its shop in Kensington High Street, west London, was recommended for deportation to his home country, Luxembourg, by a Central Criminal Court judge yesterday.

Making the deportation order, Judge Argyle said: "I want to get you out of this country. Your action caused alarm and a very great disorganization at a total cost to the police and public of £10,000."

Paint damage to Stonehenge

A Portsmouth football club supporter bought some blue paint to spray his hair in his team's colour but he and three friends used it to spray slogans, including "Pompey kick to kill" on Stonehenge. Salisbury magistrates were told yesterday. It cost £8000 to remove the slogans.

Michael Isaacs, aged 19, of Anstey Lane, Alton, Hampshire, and his three friends admitted damaging the stones. The case was put back so that they could see a solicitor.

Ulster museum wins award

The Ulster Folk and Transport Museum, near Belfast, was named yesterday as Museum of the Year for 1983. There were 49 entries in the contest sponsored by The Illustrated London News and National Heritage.

The museum will get £2,000 and a sculpture by Henry Moore.

For 77 years the doors, and the hearts of the Sisters of Charity at ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPICE MARESTREET, HACKNEY LONDON E8, 4SA have remained open to unrelieved suffering. This year over 700 persons with terminal cancer will find profound peace in their delicate care. Your compassion will be as precious every last dignified day. The fine and the tenderness will be in your name. Your gift will be blessed—and warmly acknowledged. Received Mother.

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European MP sues airline in challenge to 'fixed fares'

By Patricia Cleugh

The International Air Transport Association was so anxious to avoid competition among its members that it once regulated the number of prawns used in "in-flight" prawn cocktails; a High Court judge was told yesterday.

Mr Clive Stanbrook, counsel for Lord Bethell, a Conservative member of the European Parliament, is suing Sabena, the Belgian airline. He said the airline's "fixed" pricing contravened Articles 85 and 86 of the Treaty of Rome, which ban any distortion of competition.

Lord Bethell is seeking damages from Sabena for keeping him a £125 return ticket from London to Brussels, which he alleged was over priced by £50. Lord Bethell heads the "Freedom of the Seas" association of about 2,000 regular air travellers, which is fighting for lower fares and competition in air travel.

Mr Stanbrook said that the European Community had not implemented the articles of the treaty covering air transport.

He asked Mr Justice Parker to refer to the European Court of Justice for a preliminary ruling. The judge said he would

Some 30 complex, technical and legal points needed to be dealt with first.

Fresh protest over police cell remands

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

The Law Society has protested to the director general of the prison service that the number of prisoners held in police cells because of overcrowding at remand prisons in London has reached such a level that the overspill has spread far beyond the Home Counties.

The complaint is the second by the Law Society to the director general over the holding of prisoners, mostly in police cells because of shortage in London of normal prison accommodation.

It is particularly concerned this time that 416 prisoners, a total which almost matches the record 428 that have been held on any one night, are in police cells as far away as Suffolk, Northamptonshire, Gloucestershire and Warwickshire as well as Kent, Essex, Thames Valley, Bedfordshire and Cambridge.

In a letter to Mr Christopher Train, the new director general of the prison service, the Law Society says: "There is a clear risk that the client will not be represented as well as he should be. Where that happens it will serve to debase public confidence in legal services."

Ballet teacher jailed for biting policeman

A ballet teacher who was taken naked to a police van in an unlawful arrest was sentenced to a month's imprisonment yesterday for biting a police officer.

Penelope Littlewood cried out after sentence at Inner London Crown Court: "Please there must be some mistake, I cannot go to prison".

Her barrister immediately went to the High Court to try to seek bail pending an appeal against conviction.

On Friday night, Mr John Kelsey-Fry succeeded in getting Miss Littlewood, aged 29, released on bail after Judge Dunbony had remanded her in custody for yesterday sentence.

At the start of the trial the judge refused an application by counsel for the prosecution to offer no evidence on two charges of causing two police officers actual bodily harm on August 22 last year.

"He was shaking me and I tried to get away from him. I did bite him on the hand but he would not release me. He threw me to the floor and the towel around me fell away."

She said that her arms were handcuffed behind her back. She was taken, still naked, to a police van 30 yards away on the light summer evening and then to Chelsea police station.

She was found guilty of causing PC Angus actual bodily harm.

Sentencing her the judge said: "It is in your own interests very much that you should understand that if you go around biting police officers, an offence that is far too prevalent nowadays, you lose your liberty."

PC Jackson claimed that she was "slapped" on the back by Miss Littlewood. But the jury acquitted her of causing the bite.

Sale room

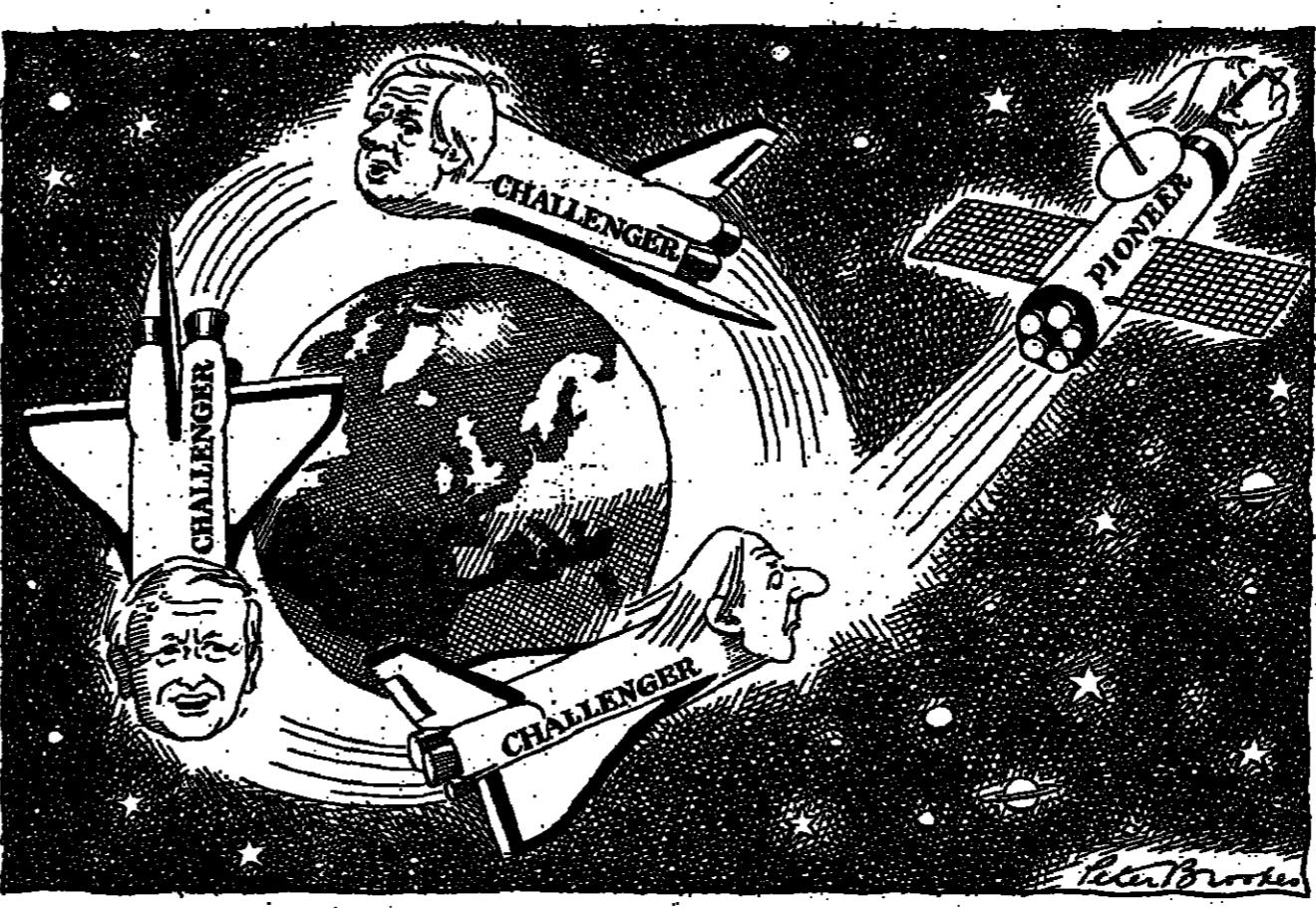
Tudor register bought in at £80,000

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

The membership register of a fashionable club to which King Henry VIII and three of his wives belonged was bought in on behalf of the owner at £80,000 when Lord Bath's manuscript collection was auctioned by Sotheby's yesterday.

Lord Bath said yesterday that an individual, whom he did not want to name, had expressed strong interest in buying the manuscript to present it to an appropriate British library but no deal had yet been completed.

He had felt it unfair to withdraw the lot from the sale at the last moment and had a budget next March.



Pioneer leaves the System

The ministerial appointments

The Queen has approved the following appointments:

Solicitor General	Mr Patrick Mayhew	Mr Harold Gray
Privy Council Office	Lord Gowrie	Mr Michael Ancram
Minister of State (Minister for the Arts)	Lady Young	Mr John Gow
Foreign and Commonwealth Office	Mr Michael Riddiford	Mr Rhodes Boyson
Ministers of State	Mr Richard Luce	Lord Glenaturt
Home Office	Mr Douglas Hurd	Mr John Patten
Minister of State	Mr John Moore	Mr Peter Morrison
H M Treasury	Mr Peter Brooke	Mr Alan Clark
Minister of State (Economic Secretary)	Mr Robert Dunn	Mr Paul Channon
Department of Education and Science	Lord Mansfield	Mr Alexander Fletcher
Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of State	Mr Christopher Patten	Mr David Tripper
Northern Ireland Office	Mr Alex Buchanan-Smith	Mr David Mitchell
Minister of State	Mr Giles Shaw	Lord Belgrave
Ministers of State	Mr John Stanley	Mr John MacGregor
Lord Privy Seal	Lord Tragheim	Mr John Cope
Ministry of Defence	Mr Patrick Barnabas Burke	Mr Ian Lang
Minister of State for the Armed Forces	Mr John Young	Mr Trevor Garnett-Jones
Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Armed Forces	Mr Jock Bruce-Gardyne	Lady Tramplington

Ministers of State

Minister of State

Put the children's rights and needs first in divorce, church urges

The Rev John Bradford yesterday urged people to recognize that the children of divorced parents "have rights and needs which have got to be considered right at the heart of the divorce process".

Announcing the publication of an ecumenical report on Children and Divorce, Mr Bradford, chairman of the ecumenical working party, added that in the Church of England "for far too long the issue had been over whether the remarriage of divorcees is right or not. What we are saying is that the key question, the matter of paramount concern, is how we are caring for the children."

The report calls for wider conciliation so that arguments over access to children can be resolved quickly. Welfare reports should be produced on all children.

On access arrangements Mr Bradford said that the child "should not feel utterly locked and hemmed in, and unable to move, enslaved by the sort of system which has been set up by the probation officer, ratified by the court".

Mr Bradford said that there were many myths about divorce. "The first myth is that divorce is private to the couple, even when children are involved. We do not believe that is true."

He regarded the idea that divorce is "just a mess and it is all there is to it", as irresponsible.

He added: "Parents who use the issue of custody and access

as a blackmailing weapon to make the other side yield on certain articles, possessions, financial or other aspects, we cannot deplore this enough."

Emphasizing that more than 200,000 children a year are affected by divorce, he said: "With a new Government securely voted in, without any party point being made, this would seem a very good time for the long-standing proposals about family courts to be implemented."

Family court idea welcomed

The idea of a new, single court to handle family matters in place of the present split jurisdiction between the High Court and county courts was welcomed by the Law Society yesterday. (Our legal Affairs Correspondent writes)

Disco fire deliberate

A St Valentine's night fire in which 48 teenagers died was started deliberately a court in Dublin ruled yesterday. It accepted the evidence of Dr Robert Watt, an English forensic scientist, that the fire could not have been an accident.

The fire happened in 1981 at the Stardust discotheque club in Dublin.

Dr Watt told yesterday's hearing: "The heat generated by the fire was greater than that from several power stations. He rejected the possibility of an electrical fault."

The Lord Chancellor's proposals are in response to increased "public and parliamentary concern at the way in

Roach 'not involved in struggle'

By Nicholas Timmins

A second pathologist yesterday told the inquest into the death of Mr Colin Roach, the black youth who died of a shotgun blast in the entrance to Stoke Newington police station, that the injury appeared to be self-inflicted.

Dr Ian West, a consultant in forensic medicine at St Thomas' Hospital, who was called to the Roach family to make the second post-mortem examination, said he saw nothing to suggest that anyone else was involved.

"There are no marks to suggest he was involved in a fight or a struggle, no grip marks on his arm. "If somebody else had gone up to him and put the gun in his mouth, unless he was willing, he is going to have to have put the gun through the skin and lips."

At that case the lips would be lashed and teeth broken, "there is no sign of it".

He added: "I can see no sign to suggest that somebody else had deliberately put the gun inside the mouth and fired." The injuries fitted with the pattern of self-inflicted wounds.

The jury heard from Police Constable Brian Jackson that he was on duty behind the counter at Stoke Newington police station on the night of Wednesday, January 12.

At about 11.30pm he heard a loud bang and looked up to see a dark object strike the outer glass doors. He went through the police station foyer and into the lobby and saw a young man sat on the floor to his right, his head stamped forward.

There was a towel on his shoulder and a shoulder bag on his body. "I thought there was nothing I could do for him. I thought he was dead."

He went through to the street with another officer who questioned a man who had just gone round a corner. There was no one else in the street that he could see. When he returned the towel had fallen into Mr Roach's lap.

A video film was shown to the jury of test firings of the shotgun to show how far it could have recoiled from Mr Roach's body when it went off.

Poison study of soil

From Our Correspondent, Birmingham

Scientists at Aston University, Birmingham, are seeking an EEC grant of £240,000 to fund research on whether Walsall in the West Midlands is becoming poisonous.

A team from the university's environmental studies department has discovered "hot spots" of cadmium in soil from gardens in the town.

The researchers have found above-normal deposits of lead, cadmium, nickel, copper, and zinc in soil samples taken all over the West Midlands and believe they are from air pollution and industrial use of land.

Dr Frank Joyce, head of the department, said however that no deposit above safety levels had been found yet, but was going down.

Dieting with Diana Dors on TV-am

By Kenneth Gosling

TV-am yesterday introduced Diana Dors, the actress, as its new star on Fridays. She has been hired to put over a new but gentle dietary plan each week.

Miss Dors is pledged to lose 52lb by her 52nd birthday in October. In the past seven weeks she has shed a stone which for a self-confessed "chocoholic" but non-drinker is a considerable achievement. She weighed in at 14st 3lb yesterday.

The secret of the 16-week course is that the slimmer can get on with it in the privacy of the home.

Miss Dors, who was wearing a royal purple kaftan and several ounces of gold jewelry which she said did not affect the scales, is against classes for the overweight people.

The idea of a really fat lady rolling around the floor in a leotard is grotesque—they do not want to show themselves to others who are more slender."

Mr Greg Dyke, editor-in-chief of TV-am, hopes Miss Dors would stay on after the 16 weeks; she envisaged some kind of "agony auntie" role.

Recipe cards and exercise sheets will be available.



1. IMPORTED GERMAN LAGER



The jury at Blackfriars Bridge where Signor Calvi's body was found and, below, Signora Calvi and Signor Carlo Calvi, her son, before the inquest hearing yesterday.

Jury visits scene of Calvi hanging

By John Witherow

The jury at the second inquest on Roberto Calvi, the Italian banker found hanging from scaffolding under Blackfriars Bridge, in London, a year ago, yesterday visited the scene.

The six men and three women were taken by police van from the City of London Coroner's Court to the Thames embankment where they were shown the position of the now dismantled scaffolding.

The new inquest on Signor Calvi, known as "God's banker" because of his close links with the Vatican bank, was called after the High Court quashed a majority verdict of suicide last July.

The judges ruled that the jury had been misdirected from an open verdict and had not been given enough time to reach a decision.

Yesterday the inquest was convened with Dr Arthur Gordon Davies, the Southwark Coroner, conducting proceedings. The family has asserted that Signor Calvi did not kill himself and his daughter, Signorina Anna Calvi, and Vittorio Sessa, her boy friend, are expected to give fresh evidence about his state of mind just before he died.

The proceedings were delayed by legal arguments and the coroner subsequently told the jury that he had excluded some written documents. Signor Calvi's widow, Signorina Clara Calvi, left the courtroom on two occasions when she became distressed by evidence about how the body was found hanging from

the tide to fall sufficiently for a freefall.

The jury was told that Signor Calvi's body was seen at 7.30am by an office worker.

He was carrying a false passport. There were five stones and half-bricks in his jacket and trouser pockets and in the front of his trousers.

The police found £7,367 in foreign currencies in his pockets, with correspondence, photographs and an expensive gold watch. There was no key for the Chelsea apartment where he had been staying.

The inquest continues today.



Sun cartoon censured

Out of 13 social security swindlers shown in a cartoon in *The Sun* newspaper, four were coloured, one had black hair, two were wearing a fez and one a turban, the Press Council was told.

Upholding complaints about the cartoon, published after 286 social security claimants were detained in Oxford by the police, the council said today that it distorted events, damaged racial harmony, and was based on a serious misinterpretation of the facts.

The police found £7,367 in foreign currencies in his pockets, with correspondence, photographs and an expensive gold watch. There was no key for the Chelsea apartment where he had been staying.

The cartoon, by Clive Collins, showed a court with defendants passing in front of the magistrates on a conveyor belt.

Mr Philip Kingston, a lecturer at Bristol University and Oxfordshire Council for Community Relations, complained that the cartoon distorted

events by depicting as defendants a disproportionately large number of black people or people of foreign origin.

The Press Council's adjudication was:

This was a prejudicial cartoon based on a serious misinterpretation or travesty of the facts. It distorted events by depicting a disproportionately large number of the defendants as black or foreign. It disregarded that 114 out of 286 detained were released without charge. It was clearly damaging to racial harmony and was likely to be offensive to the public at large, not merely to a particular section of it.

A reporter for *The Sun* knew that only a small number of those detained were black or coloured. It was irresponsible of the newspaper to publish a cartoon implying the contrary without checking.

The complaint against *The Sun* is upheld.

BR purge on fare fiddlers

A new campaign to tackle fare dodging on trains was launched yesterday with an appeal to passengers to "tell on cheats". British Rail said that as many as one in four passengers into London's Liverpool Street and Fenchurch Street stations could be dodging fares.

Mr Kenneth Callender, the chief ticket inspector at Liverpool Street, added: "Passengers are dodging fares on a regular basis. And at any of the main line stations you go to on any day of the week, you can pick up the same result". Frauds involving season tickets were at the core of the problem.

More people were informing on others already and Mr Callender added: "We are hoping to recruit the public to help us to track down the fare 'dodgers'."

British Rail says cheats are costing it £1m a year in the Liverpool Street division.

Coronation St' star for trial

Peter Adamson, who stars in the television serial, *Coronation Street*, was sent for trial yesterday to Burnley Crown Court on two charges of indecently assaulting eight-year-old girls.

Mr Adamson, aged 53, who plays Len Fairclough, was charged under his full name of Peter George Adamson, when he appeared at Rossendale magistrates court, Rawtenstall, Lancashire. He was remanded in custody by a jury at an earlier hearing. Reporting restrictions were not lifted.

Shoppers charter

The National Federation of Meat Traders launched a customers' charter to protect shoppers yesterday. Under the scheme the federation will investigate any complaints made against member butchers.

Murder charge

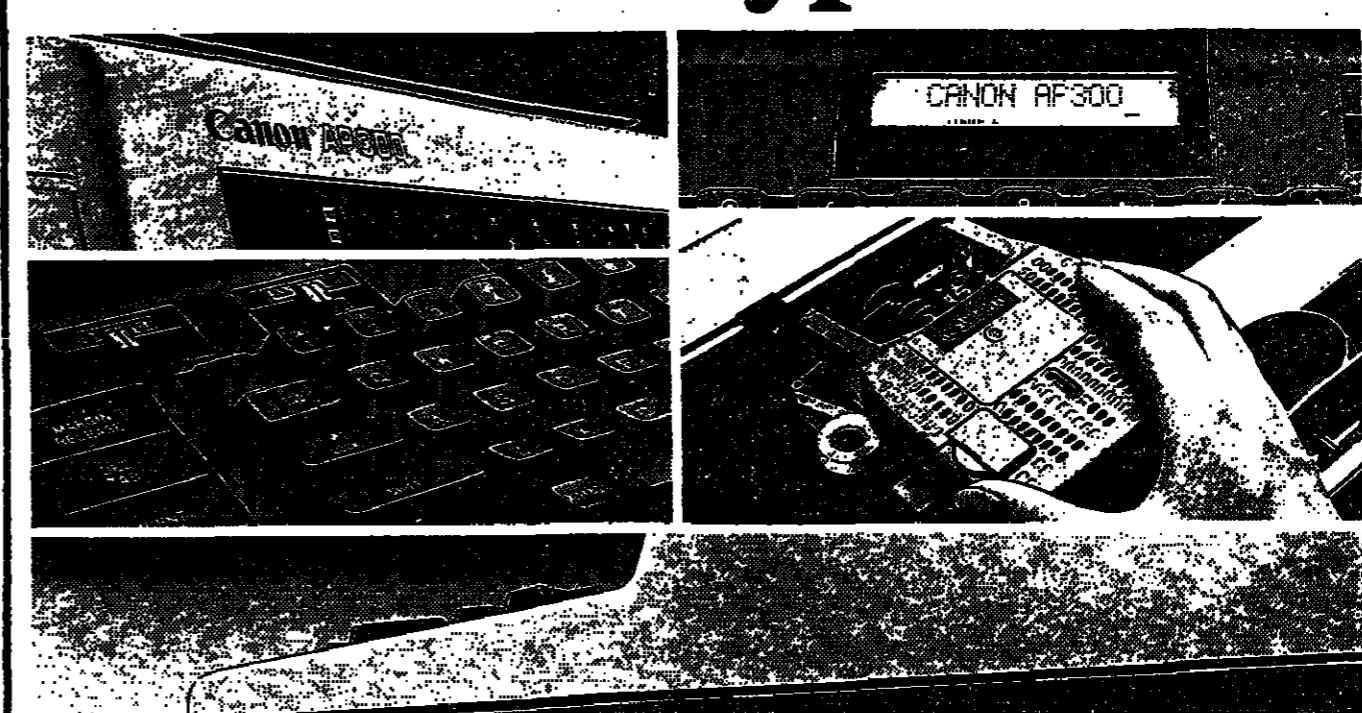
Dennis Cunningham, aged 31, of Maysoul Road, Battersea, south London, and his sister, Rosemary Clarke, aged 20, of Lagrave Street, Battersea, were remanded in custody until June 20 by South-western magistrates yesterday after being accused of murdering Fiona McLaren, aged 14, of Headington Road, Earlsfield, south-west London.

£55,000 for fall

Mr Ralph Drewery, aged 36, of Pinner Road, Harrow, north-west London, who injured his back when he slipped on the floor of Clerkenwell fire station, London, as awarded £55,000 damages in the High Court yesterday. The Greater London Council had denied liability for the accident, which happened in 1980.

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Black miners flex new union muscle and demand 30% pay rise

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

South Africa's Chamber of Mines, which represents the country's six main mining houses, sits down for the first time today to negotiate wages and conditions of employment with a recognized black miners' union. Hitherto, these matters were in effect simply decided by the chamber.

The terms of the chamber's recognition of the new union, the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM), were agreed in principle on June 2, and the final agreement signed a week later.

The union, founded last August, claims a signed-up membership of about 25,000. It has refused to register with the Government.

In a statement issued yesterday, Mr Cyril Ramaphosa, its 30-year-old general secretary, said the NUM would be asking for a 30 per cent wage increase across the board. "We believe that this is a reasonable demand which the chamber can easily afford particularly if they are committed to the principle of closing the wage gap between black and white."

He also called on the chamber to "state unequivocally" that it is committed to the ending of racially-based job reservation. Blacks are barred

from becoming fully fledged miners by a law dating back to the early years of the century under which only "scheduled persons" (i.e. whites) can obtain blasting certificates showing they are competent to handle dynamite.

At the beginning of the year the average black wage in the mines was R268 a month (£156), compared with R1,448 for whites. The chamber argues, however, that another R96 should be added to the black wage to cover free board and lodging on mine compounds.

The 28,000 whites working on the mines were granted an 8 per cent rise last month.

Under South African law, all but a maximum of 3 per cent of black mine workers are forced to be migrants, separated from their wives and families, and living in "hostels" on the mine compounds. The compounds have improved greatly in recent years, but they still have a markedly custodial atmosphere.

About 42 per cent of the 455,000 blacks in the gold, copper and platinum mines come from foreign countries — mainly Lesotho and Mozambique. The rest are mostly from the republic's tribal "homelands", the biggest supplier being Transkei. In 1974, 79 per

cent still came from outside South Africa.

The migrancy of the labour force has been one of the main obstacles to the unionization of black miners. Access to the mine compounds by union officials for the purpose of recruitment is controlled by the mine managers, and some are much more accommodating than others.

Although the NUM has been recognized at this stage as the negotiating agent only for some job categories on no more than eight mines, all but one of them belonging to the relatively liberal Anglo-American Corporation, and although its membership is small compared to the size of the total workforce, it is thought likely that any pay increase agreed with the union will in practice be extended to all mines.

The economic implications of the agreement to recognize the NUM are far-reaching. More than 400,000 blacks work in the gold mines alone, which account for about 45 per cent of the country's export earnings and also furnish the exchequer with its single biggest source of internal revenue.

Leading article, page 9

Guerrillas killed by own bomb

From Robert Fisk

Three guerrillas blew themselves to pieces with their own bomb yesterday as they tried to plant 100 kilograms of TNT beside the Israeli Army's main supply route around west Beirut. Their car exploded in a mass of brown and black smoke near the suburb of Shawifat half a mile from the nearest Israeli troops, leaving the corpses of the three men strewn amid the trees of an olive grove.

For the British soldiers positioned in their multinational force contingent headquarters a mile away in Hadeth, from where the smoke was clearly visible, it was a classic "own goal" of the type familiar to them in Northern Ireland.

The three men, whose remains still had not been identified last night, apparently were trying to find a side road off the main highway in order to avoid an Israeli checkpoint when their car bumped heavily on the rutted tarmac surface and set off the explosives.

It was the second attempted ambush on Israeli troops during the day. In the morning, a rocket-propelled grenade had been fired at an Israeli patrol in the Chouf mountains without causing any injuries. According to the statistics of the Lebanese police authorities, there have been a total of 24 attacks on the Israelis around Beirut, in the Chouf and the Bekaa valley since May, killing 12 Israelis and nine Lebanese. The Israeli authorities are not reporting all the ambushes that now occur, particularly those in the Tyre area, unless they suffer casualties.

There were several reports from southern Lebanon yesterday that Israeli tanks and helicopters were securing an area north of the Litani river after a mass breakout by prisoners at the Ansar prison camp in southern Lebanon where more than 4,000 Palestinians and Lebanese are being held by the Israelis.

The Israeli authorities in Tel Aviv said that the situation at Ansar was "normal" although several roads in the district had been cut off by the Israelis yesterday afternoon. There have been constant reports of unrest at Ansar and in the nearest town, local Lebanese spoke of clouds of smoke hanging over the camp during the morning.

Altar protest puts Begin on the rack

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

Of the rash of anti-war protests staged throughout Israel since the invasion of Lebanon, none has been more disquieting for Mr Menachem Begin, the Prime Minister, than the symbolic altar for the Israeli dead which has been erected outside his front door for the past two months.

At Sunday's stormy Cabinet session, a number of ministers called for the macabre round-the-clock vigil to be banned after hearing from Mr Begin about "the personal suffering" which it was causing him. But the demand was rejected by Dr Joseph Burg, the veteran Interior Minister, who explained that it had all the necessary permits.

The tools of the demonstrators — all Israelis who claim no particular party allegiance — are stark and few. They include a makeshift scoreboard of the latest death toll, a memorial candle for the fallen, a mock-up of the Lebanon campaign ribbon which more than 1,000 reservists have already returned and posters calling for an urgent withdrawal.

This is a unique war for Israel and a unique type of protest to go with it. We hope we are like a Chinese torture dropping down on Mr Begin's conscience", explained Mrs Edna Nashiv, one of the two volunteers maintaining the altar vigil yesterday for a four-hour tour.

Those gathered round the altar less than 25 yards from the gate of Mr Begin's official residence, included a 67-year-old pensioner who expressed

particular backing for an immediate pull-out and a retired university professor of 80. He claimed that Israeli troops were being used as "mercenaries" to defend American interests and predicted that the 500 death toll could double.

Despite the proximity of the altar to the Prime Minister's house (it was initially even closer until moved back by police), the demonstrators claim that he has never looked in their direction or crossed Balfour Street to hear their point of view.

"We are happy to hear about his suffering, at least it shows we are getting through", Mrs Nashiv said. She is an office administrator with a 16-year-old son who will soon begin his military service. "This was not a war that Israel was forced to fight this time we had a choice."

The protesters refrain from shouting slogans or accosting disinterested passers-by, maintaining that their silent presence beside the flickering candle and the ever-growing death toll will in the long run prove more effective.

In the weeks that the demonstration has been in progress, the number on the scoreboard has risen from 476 to 500. The large figures, drawn in red ink and kept up-to-the-minute, have become a sad landmark for many Jerusalem people who follow the busy street on their way to work. Some stop their cars and get out for a minute to stand with bowed head before the memorial flame.

The timetable is aimed at agreeing cost-saving measures,



Island welcome: President Mitterrand meeting Corsicans during a walkabout yesterday in Ajaccio.

Corsica told to stay part of France

From Diana Gaddes, Paris

President Mitterrand was booed and heckled by Corsican nationalist students in the island's former capital of Corte yesterday as he began a two-day tour of Corsica, the first official visit to the island by a French president for five years.

The outlawed Corsican National Liberation Front (FLNC), which wants total independence from France and whose name was being shouted by the students as M Mitterrand arrived at the University of Corte, has announced a "truce" for the duration of the President's visit.

Later M Mitterrand flew to Sartene in the south of the island where he condemned all acts of violence. One of

the reasons for his visit was to remind people that "Corsicans are Frenchmen, and I am their friend", he said.

Throughout the day, the President sought to emphasize his belief in both the special nature of the Corsican people and in their being an inalienable part of the French Republic.

● AJACCIO: M Roger Quilliot, aged 53, the French Housing and Urban Affairs Minister, who was in the President's party, was flown to hospital here after suffering a heart attack during a banquet in Corte, AFP reports.

EEC facing bankruptcy

German timetable for cost-cutting measures comes under attack

From Ian Murray, Luxembourg

A tight and controversial timetable for slashing EEC expenditure, which is being put forward by West Germany, the current president of the EEC's council, came under strong attack from foreign ministers of the Community when they met in Luxembourg yesterday to discuss it for the first time.

ominously, it was attacked for conflicting reasons. Some countries, notably France and Italy, felt that it went too far in urging reform; other countries, notably Britain, felt that it did not go far enough.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the new Foreign Secretary, was particularly disappointed that it contained no clue as to how much Britain might be offered in its 1983 EEC budget rebate.

West Germany will be pressuring for the timetable to be agreed by the European summit meeting in Stuttgart next weekend. It believes that only heads of government have the necessary political ability to take the vital decisions on basic principles facing the Community if it is to avoid going bankrupt.

"BY AUTUMN": Proposals on increasing the effective use of funds and making sure that policies are complementary must be forwarded by the Commission so that "greater budgetary discipline can be achieved".

"BY THE END OF 1983": The Community court of auditors will have been instructed to produce a review of the cost-effectiveness of Community

activities "involving substantial expenditure".

"BY MID-1984": Negotiations for the entry of Spain and Portugal should be completed. Before then the council should agree on an organizing agricultural regime for Mediterranean products.

The West Germans are also calling for quick proposals from the Commission for developing new community policies, especially in high-technology areas, with negotiations on model projects to be completed "as soon as possible".

Only in the context of all these difficult negotiations does West Germany want to look at the question of finding a 1983 rebate for Britain, or of discussing whether or not member states should be forced to contribute more to the EEC budget to stop the community from going bankrupt.

The Commission has already put forward a preliminary paper looking at ways of cutting agricultural spending, but it is a tired paper based on ideas which have largely been rejected by the council of ministers in the past.

Republicans scent win for Reagan

From Nicholas Ashford Washington

Clearly encouraged by the scale of Mrs Thatcher's election victory, leading Republicans seem increasingly confident that President Reagan will also decide to seek a second term, and that if he does he will be reelected next year by as comfortable a margin as his British political alter ego.

As Mr Reagan's supporters start to plan his campaign, the President's principal Democratic rival, Mr Walter Mondale, the former Vice-President, is beginning to appear as a comfortable margin as his British political alter ego.

At the weekend, Mr Mondale suffered an embarrassing defeat in a straw poll of delegates to the Wisconsin Democratic convention.

The latest indications that Mr Reagan will seek a second term came during a weekend meeting of the Republican national committee in Dallas, Texas.

Mr Ed Rollins, the White House political adviser, told the meeting: "I think without question the President's going to run. Either that or he's sure wasting a lot of our time as we start thinking about 1984."

Fake nuns hid drug under their habits

Paris (AFP, Reuter) — Three Argentine women disguised as nuns were arrested yesterday at Charles de Gaulle airport in possession of 66lb of cocaine worth 2.5m francs (about £10,000).

After being alerted by the National Narcotics Bureau, airport police organized patrols and spotted three pretty women dressed as nuns waiting to catch a flight to Amsterdam. All had false passports and had arrived from Bogota, Colombia. The drug was found beneath their habits.

British woman freed in Athens

Athens — Christine Pitcher, a 34-year-old Bristol woman serving a prison sentence here on narcotics charges, was set free yesterday after doctors said her addiction to heroin was under control. Mario Modiano writes.

Miss Pitcher claimed she was tortured by Piraeus police after her arrest with a West German in January, 1982. Sentenced to four years for drug offences, she has been released almost two years early under legislation encouraging medical treatment.

Libya 'backing' Sardinia rebels'

Cagliari (Reuter) — Libya has offered arms and money to bolster the separatist movement in Sardinia, according to Signor Mario Marchetti, magistrate investigating an alleged separatist plot to end Italian control.

The first contact was through the Libyan Consulate in Milan in April, 1979, he said, and a firm order of arms and money was made during a Libyan festival in Sicily in October, 1981. Only the arrest of several separatists prevented the deal.

Seoul warning

Seoul (AP) — Mr Kim Sung Hyun, the South Korean Prime Minister, termed a recent hunger strike by Mr Kim Young Sam, a former opposition leader, "very regrettable" and said the Government may take action if social stability is threatened. He was speaking at the opening of a 10-day National Assembly session.

Muslims freed

Karachi (Reuter) — Military authorities have freed more than 300 religious militants detained in Karachi earlier this year during clashes between Sunnis and Shias Muslims in which at least 12 people died, prison sources said. In April military courts sentenced more than 250 to be jailed and flogged.

Mob fired on

Delhi (AFP) — Three people were killed and seven wounded when police opened fire on a crowd trying to set fire to a police station at Naski, in the western state of Maharashtra. An 18-hour curfew was imposed after shops were damaged by mobs protesting against the removal of statues of local heroes from the towns centre.

Mixed force

Hongkong — More than 200 women are serving in the Royal Hongkong Police Force — about a tenth of its strength — and more may be recruited after the arrival next month of Sir James Crone, former Chief Inspector of Constabulary at the Home Office, for talks on reorganization of the force.

Police protest

Paris — Three right-wing police unions have said they will hold an indoor protest meeting next Monday, after a Government ban on a "silent march" called for by 30,000 police against the dismantling of union leaders. All police unions on Thursday have been called.

Mosaic found

Damascus (AFP) — A fifth-century mosaic measuring 500 square yards, has been unearthed during work on the site of an ancient cathedral at Hama in central Syria. It was announced here. It bears several geometric designs in well-preserved colours.

Cyprus crash

Nicosia (Reuter) — A British Army pilot, Warrant Officer Anthony Davies, serving with the UN peace-keeping force in Cyprus, was seriously injured when his helicopter crashed in the mountains near the buffer zone separating Greek and Turkish Cypriot forces.

High streets

Brest (AP) — The town of Brest in Brittany yesterday began cleaning up more than 200 lbs of smelly dead fish dumped by independent fishermen protesting against illegal fishing by big trawlers.

Misty eyed

Jakarta (AP) — More than 330 people reported blurred eyesight after looking directly at a five-minute total eclipse of the sun over central Java. Officials said normal sight could return in about two weeks with proper medical care.

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WALES WORKS WELL IN MID GLAMORGAN

Hawke explains Vietnam aid at White House

From Mohsin Ali Washington

Mr Bob Hawke, Australia's Labour Prime Minister, met President Reagan here yesterday. They reviewed Vietnamese and other international issues, economic relations and long-standing defence ties between their countries.

Administration officials discounted the idea that Mr Hawke's position to the political left of Mr Reagan could cause some difficulties between them. One official said: "Our relationship has been strong in peace and war and does not depend on which party is in power in either country." He pointed out that both governments attached the greatest importance to the Anzus (Australia-New Zealand-US) defence alliance in the Pacific.

The official told reporters there were no serious bilateral problems. However, he said the Reagan Administration was concerned about Mr Hawke's intention to resume economic aid to Vietnam before Hanoi withdrew its forces.

Royal tour of Canada

Nuclear missiles in Europe

Moscow tackles dilemma over Nato

From Richard Owen, Moscow

Key meetings of the Soviet leadership this week may provide an insight into the dilemma facing the Kremlin over proposed Nato missile deployments in Europe, according to diplomatic sources here.

A two-day session of the Central Committee begins today, followed by a meeting of the Supreme Soviet. Much attention will be paid to domestic issues such as ideology and the economy, and Mr Yuri Andropov's health. But the Soviet leader may use the occasion to clarify Moscow's response to the planned deployment of cruise and Pershing missiles in Europe by December.

Sources said the Russians felt that the December deadline had put the pressure on Moscow either to "raise the stakes" by moving Soviet medium range rockets into Eastern Europe and the Soviet Far East, or to make concessions at the Geneva arms talks.

The Soviet leadership had been taken aback by a series of uncompromisingly firm Western statements over Euro-missiles, the sources said, including the Williamsburg summit at the end of May and the Nato foreign ministers' meeting in Paris last week.

Soviet officials have taken note of the sweeping election victories for conservative parties in both Britain and West Germany, and the failure of peace movements to mobilise electoral opinion in Western Europe on behalf of unilateralism.

President Mitterrand's firm support for Nato policy has caused further gloom in the Kremlin, reflected in a series of press articles criticising French activities in Africa.

Mr Andropov reflected the Kremlin's dilemma last week, during a banquet for President Kouvisto of Finland, when he repeated the tough warning of a direct Soviet response first

issued in a Government statement on May 28, but added: "We are ready as always for a fair and equal agreement... provided it does not leave us defenceless in the face of hundreds of Nato nuclear rockets to which we have no equivalent deterrent."

The Soviet Union has taken a sceptical view of President Reagan's offer of flexibility at the Strategic Arms Reduction Talks (Star).

However, Mr Andropov is thought to be attracted to the idea of a summit meeting with Mr Reagan, and the Soviet press gave prominence to Mr Avrill Harriman's recent talks with the Soviet leader. This quoted Mr Harriman as saying after his return to America that Moscow and Washington had got to begin talks sooner or later.

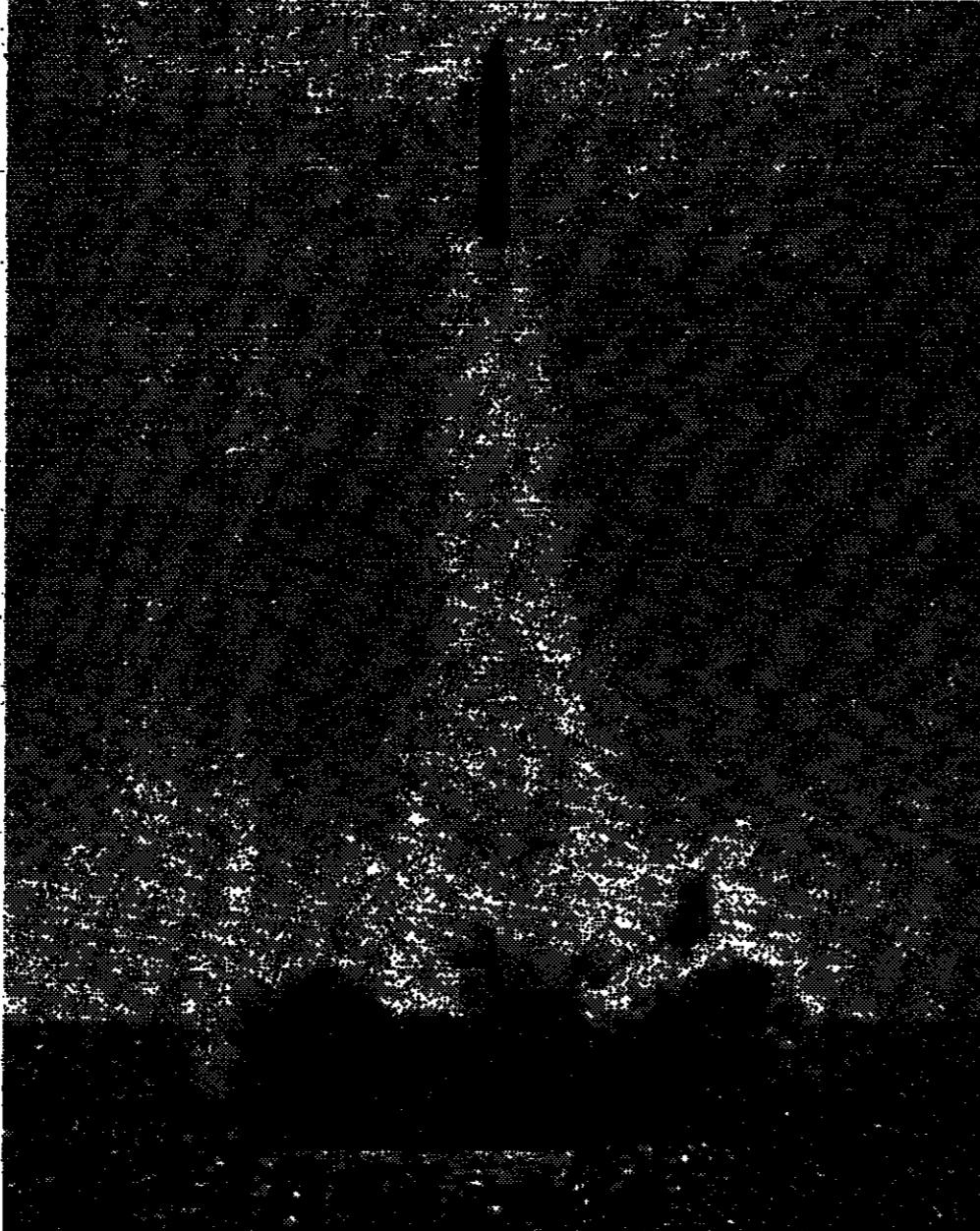
● COPENHAGEN: The Nordic countries are considering their next move on the possible establishment of a nuclear-free zone comprising Scandinavia, adjoining Soviet territories and the Baltic, Christopher Follett writes.

Mr Andropov indicated last week that Russia would be willing to discuss the issue.

Mr Olof Palme, the Swedish Prime Minister, yesterday told a plenary session of the North Atlantic Assembly in the Danish Parliament that the zone would include Denmark, Finland, Norway, Sweden and Iceland, their sea and airspace.

The possibility of a non-nuclear-free channel through the Baltic for Soviet craft would be left open.

Mr Palme urged support for the recommendations of the so-called Independent Commission on Disarmament and Security Issues, which he chaired and which last year recommended the setting up of a 190-mile wide nuclear weapons-free corridor through Europe between East and West.



Up and away: The first of two successful Polaris missiles being launched 30 miles off the Florida coast by the submarine HMS Revenge earlier this week, one of two missiles fired by the Revenge had to be destroyed after malfunctioning.

Prisoners of conscience



Yugoslavia: Vlado Gotovac

By Caroline Moorehead

Vlado Gotovac is a writer, poet and editor from Zagreb in Croatia. In 1972 he was among members of a "Croatian nationalist" movement arrested on political charges and was sentenced to four years' imprisonment.

In 1981 he was again arrested and charged with having "maliciously and untruthfully represented socio-political conditions in the country with assistance from abroad" and of having "provoked national hatred and hostility by means of propaganda". These charges were based on the content of three interviews that he had given to foreign journalists between 1977 and 1980 in which he had asserted his belief in freedom of speech and discussed the regional problems of his region.

Mr Gotovac was found guilty by the district court of Zagreb. On January 20, 1982, after a failed appeal, he began serving a two-year prison sentence in Lepoglava prison.

He returned on Sunday to the Maestranza as the major attraction on a programme with two other *novilleros*.

Top young bullfighter loses eye

From Harry Debelius Madrid

Triumph turned to disaster for a young bullfighter recovering in a Seville hospital after the bull's horn gouged out his right eye in front of thousands of spectators.

Lucio Sandin, aged 19, a pre-university student from Madrid and a *novillero*, or apprentice bullfighter, had 15 days ago been carried in triumph from the famous Maestranza bullring in Seville on the shoulders of delirious fans.

He returned on Sunday to the Maestranza as the major attraction on a programme with two other *novilleros*.

The tovoro took off his hat and made a figurative sweep round the arena with it, dedicating the bull to the public.

A 957lb black fighting bull

knocked him down.

The animal lowered its head and plunged one of its long sharp horns into the man's right eye socket.

Mr Gotovac: Three interviews.

China looks for Liao successor

From David Bonavia Peking

Chinese leaders are believed to be holding last minute discussions on the choice of a vice-president to replace Mr Liao Chengzhi, the most widely-tipped candidate who died two days ago.

The New China news agency has confirmed that a president and vice-president will be named on Saturday, and other high offices—especially that of the chairman of the military affairs commission—will also be filled soon.

Mr Li Xianian, who is 78, is generally expected to be president—a post which has not been filled since the disgrace of the late Liu Shaoqi in 1967, and his death in prison two years later.

Mr Liao, an expert on Japanese and overseas Chinese affairs, died at the age of 75, and no other person of equivalent seniority will be able to replace his authority and appeal in East Asia.

Conditions ease for lone rower defying reefs

From Tony Duboulay, Melbourne

Peter Bird, the London photographer and rower extraordinary was nearing the end of his 10-month solo voyage across the Pacific yesterday but still faced the extremely dangerous task of negotiating a path through the treacherous reefs of the far northern coast of Queensland.

Late yesterday, Mr Bird, aged 36, was reported to be more than 100 miles north-west of Lizard Island close to the Great Barrier Reef. He is expected to make land somewhere between Rainier Island and Cape Weymouth, near the top end of the Cape York peninsula.

One of Mr Bird's sponsors spoke to the lone rower yesterday and reported that Mr Bird said conditions locally were moderating despite forecasts that the weather in the area was expected to deteriorate.

He was reported to be "very relieved" to be near the end of his journey.

The area where Mr Bird is trying to make way through the reef is poorly charted,

but is filled with

dangerous reefs and

shoals.

Mr Bird is expected to be

back in Australia in

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SPECTRUM

Only four singles players in the history of tennis have mastered the grand slam's sequence of grass, clay and hard courts. In the second of three articles on the game's changing face, Rex Bellamy examines the international circus

Poetry, prose and priorities

The tennis circuit has its own monarchy, providing continuity and stability in times of radical change and, often, unrest. The first among equals in the game's international community could more accurately be described as a regency – that exercised by the grand slam championships of Wimbledon, the United States, France and Australia, all of which are big-entry tournaments spanning two weeks.

The four nations concerned dominated men's tennis until the second World War and, in spite of a relative decline by Britain and France, kept the Davis Cup to themselves until 1974. A grand slam – the term was borrowed from bridge, which used to be popular among off-duty players – consists of winning all four championships in an unbroken sequence.

Oddly, it was not until last year that the grand slam was granted official status. But the feat was so rare that those who achieved it became legends. It does not take long to list them: Donald Budge, Rod Laver, Maureen Connolly and Margaret Court in singles, Frank Sedgman and Ken McGregor in men's doubles, and Ken Fletcher and Mrs Court in mixed doubles. Maria Bueno (women's doubles) and Owen Davidson (mixed doubles) were slightly different in that each had two partners during their all-conquering progress round the world.

Laver did it twice, as an "amateur" in 1962 and as a professional in 1969. Chris Lloyd will join the élite if she wins the women's singles at Wimbledon this year. By the end of the year there could be an absurd contradiction in women's tennis because Martina Navratilova may win this year's inaugural world championship. Mrs Lloyd's performance would undoubtedly take precedence.

The women's game is better organized than the men's, and it is hardly surprising that, this year, they became the first to institute an official world championship series, with a graded points system for six different categories of tournaments. The mistake they made was to include so many events that the concept as a whole was devalued by the moderate quality of most of the components – in short, too many vegetables and not enough meat.

The only way to give a world championship the distinction it deserves – and make it impossible for a grand slam winner to finish second – is to restrict the series to, let us say, half a dozen tournaments that meet strict criteria. The grand slam championships have set an appropriate pattern that would not need much adjustment. But a world championship series must be a microcosm of the game as a whole, a balanced sample of the



Feet on clay: Yannick Noah and Chris Lloyd were the winners at the French leg of this year's grand slam

surfaces on which tennis is most commonly played.

The grand slam is not – because the Wimbledon and Australian championships are both contested on grass. This is a rarity on the professional circuit and none too popular among the players, because its playing qualities are so unpredictable. What a paradox it is that formal, conventional old Wimbledon is the place where players most often have to gamble and improvise.

The French championships are played on the gritty surface known as clay or shale. Compared with grass, this takes the pace off the ball and gives players more time for their shots. It demands a controlled facility in sliding into position. The rustle of shoes on shale gives clay-court tennis a sound that is all its own.

In terms of strategy and tactics, the French championships produce the game's loveliest poetry and drabbest prose. Artist and artisan flourish side by side. It is so difficult to put the ball away that the craft of manoeuvring for an opening encourages every technical

and tactical trick in the book. Equally, the French championships pay rich dividends to anyone who has the patience and stamina and ball control to stay on the base-line all afternoon, making little effort to win points – just waiting for the other player to lose them.

There is much drudgery in the tennis, but there are also passages of surpassing beauty. Climbing mountains is rather like that: tough on the legs, but a joyous aesthetic experience. The smash-and-grab raids of Wimbledon, where rallies tend to begin and end almost simultaneously, cannot challenge the subtle magic of clay-court tennis at its best.

Patrick Cash, an Australian teenager with a natural predilection for grass, recently spent 10 weeks on the clay courts of Europe. "To be an all-round player," he says, "you must be able to play on every surface. So I decided to come in March, guts it out, and learn. It takes years to learn how to play on clay. On

grass, you know what you are doing to do – serve and volley, and smash. On clay you can do a lot more."

Jimmy Connors has never reached the final of the French championship in seven attempts. John McEnroe has competed four times, and has yet to reach the semi-finals. This year, though, McEnroe played well enough to suggest that one day he could win the French title if he really set his heart on it. "There's room for improvement," he says. "I need more work on clay, but I don't feel motivated to face the job."

Those two weeks in Paris are a wearying ordeal for players who also want to do well at Wimbledon, and some point out – reasonably – that it does not make much sense to have two "majors" only a fortnight apart. That is not much time in which to recharge the batteries, adjust the technique and the thinking to sharply contrasting surfaces, and get "psyched up", as they say, all over again.

The summer succession of Paris, Wimbledon, and Flushing Meadow (home of the US championships) is a formidably diverse test. One of the most admirable features of these three great tournaments is that they are the ultimate test of a player's ability on the three best-known outdoor surfaces.

Whereas Wimbledon favours the "big" game and Paris the specialist in ground strokes, Flushing Meadow is a compromise between the extremes of pace. In cricketing parlance, its hard courts might be described as fast-medium, and therefore provide a more equitable test. The forecourt is a more promising battleground than the baseline, but specialists in ground strokes have a better chance at Flushing Meadow than at Wimbledon.

The snag about hard courts is that their jarring effect can be damaging for the legs, muscles, joints, everything. But the stress of unexpected skids on grass is bad for the groin-muscles, and in Paris players must beware of cramp. Every surface has its perils.

Within five years Connors had the unlikely experience of winning the US men's singles title on three different surfaces. Traditionally played on grass, the tournament was shifted to clay at the same venue, Forest Hills, in 1975. These clay courts were faster than the European version, but were still too slow to suit the American temperament. So hard courts, the type most familiar to US players, were installed at Flushing Meadow when the championships were moved to their new home in 1978. None of it made any difference to Connors.

Hard courts have also been chosen for an enterprising event that will be inaugurated in 1983 and based in Florida. The two players' associations will be heavily committed in the

weight of tradition is pushing the grand slam championships forward, rather than inducing a smug conservatism. Every year they are bigger and, in most ways, better. They have to be, partly because of the rivalry between them and partly because they want to maintain their supreme collective roles among the world's tournaments. Fortunes have been spent in an effort to establish tournaments of similar status. But the special magic of the "majors" is an elusive commodity.

TOMORROW

Wimbledon is still the Mecca of the faithful, but its success only disguises the problems which hinder the development of British players

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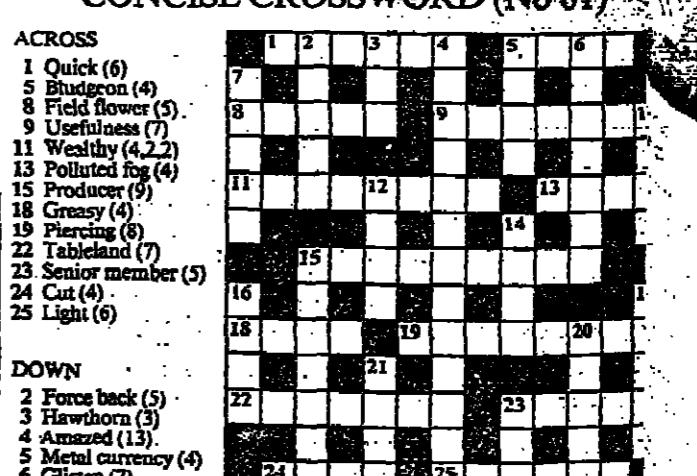
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CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 81)



FASHION by Suzy Menkes

Taking art by the throat

Graham Sutherland's fierce lines are laid out on saxe blue silk. Matisse's stylized flowers bloom to the edge of the border. Topolski's colours glow ebulliently.

It is hard to believe that the designs by renowned artists now on display at the Redfern Gallery were ever destined to be worn. Yet the Ascher scarves of the 1950s were part of fashion as well as collectors' items.

They were the fruits of one of the most imaginative partnerships between fashion and art. Zika Ascher was fired with enthusiasm to illuminate the drab designs of post-war

scarf designs of post-war



Jean Arden
Germination

Britain. To his small London print works he brought Henry Moore, who is captured on camera surveying his work in one of the archive photographs in the exhibition.

A giant Henry Moore panel (on sale at £8,500) is the grand design that is seen in more manageable (and buyable) form in the work by more than a hundred artists. They include Ivon Hitchens, Barbara Hepworth, Lucian Freud, Scottie Wilson and Derain, whose lively and slightly folk-



Alexander Calder
La Mer

loric couple and dog contrast with the mainly abstract designs.

I asked Mr Ascher how he had managed to involve so many major artists in his work. "It was relatively easy," he explained. "I made an arrangement with Henry Moore and with Feliks Topolski, although I had to sit in his studio to make him do anything. Then I went to Paris to talk to Matisse. His gallery agent told me I was crazy, so I looked him up in the

phone book and just talked to him."

Zika Ascher is characteristically modest about the energy and effort needed to mobilize such a gallery of famous names and to translate their work on silkscreen. Only Michael Ayres' spiky, threatening shapes ("I felt they were not pleasing") failed to make the transition to fabric.

The extraordinary artistic venture was never a money maker and Ascher abandoned it for his creations for haute



Nicholas de Staél
Ribbon Design

couture. He describes himself launching the 1950s flower print after running down the road after Christian Dior to ask the designer if he liked it.

Many of the original works of art were dispersed for small sums, although Mr Ascher's son Peter managed to buy back the striking, formal Matisse panel, badly damaged by water stains.

Some of the limited edition and other scarves are on sale from (£50-£200) and no doubt some of the silken squares of modern art are stored away in drawers waiting to be discovered as forgotten master works.

Ascher Textiles at the Redfern Gallery, 20 Cork Street, London, W1, until July 14. Saturday's morning only, late night Thursday.

At last, the best of British



Left
HER: Navy cardigan £51. Striped polo shirt £23. White gabardine trousers £35. All in sizes 10-16 by Viyella Limited Edition from Co-ordinates room at Harrods, Knightsbridge, SW1. White patent peep shoes £28.95 and striped canvas bag £23.95 both from Body. Striped espadrilles Adrien Mann. Rubber sunglasses £4 by Paul Smith. HIM: Hand print cruising shirt £39.50. Mint shirt £33. Navy trousers £31.75. Tri-colour cotton socks £3.50, all by Paul Smith from 44 Floral Street, WC2; 23 Avery Road, W1; 10 Byard Lane, Nottingham. Punched shoes £24.99 from selected Russell & Bromley branches.

Right
HER: White drill blouson with sea blue and white lining, sizes 8-16 £79. Matching culottes, white only, £49. Blue cotton T-shirt £13.50, also white, pink, apricot. From Aquascutum, Regent Street, W1; Hamods; Cavendish House. HIM: Sea blue cotton hooded parka, also pink, white, beige, £79. Dusty pink poly/cotton trousers £34. Shetland/cotton cabled sweater £29, from Aquascutum, London. Jacket and trousers from Aquascutum, London, Manchester and Bristol.



All the clothes on this page are British. That ought not to be a cause for comment, but is actually a cause for rejoicing, for a new wave of design is lapping against the more stolid British clichés.

Last Wednesday, Country Casuals celebrated their tenth birthday by showing a collection – for next autumn – in the new mood. Slim skirts, strong dolman-shaped knits, careful colour co-ordination and now a weekend range of casual separates have all loosened up their

look. This show completed a triumvirate of autumn presentations, including a sharp new collection from Jaeger, who have always been aware of the design. Last month Alexon's show gave a soft new angle to their tailored clothes and they opened a shop in Bath, prettily decorated by Nina Campbell, to underline their change of image.

This summer, the final endorsement has been given to the middle market of British fashion by the opening of Harrod's Co-ordinates Room.

The thinking behind the new room was to put the good British designers under one roof, and to include all their accessories – excepting shoes that demand particular fitting and stock arrangements.

I welcome the idea that co-ordinates are now something that you buy as a unit, rather than put together yourself from all ends of town. Pat Newell, the energetic fashion manager at Harrods, feels strongly that modern life is too short to spend in picking and choosing clothes.

The idea is that a woman identifies the area in which she wants to shop and can then find what she wants.

Co-ordinated sportswear is the fashion trend of this season and the name of Aquascutum's first-ever summer range for both women and men. The inter-related separates in fresh colours and neat shapes are designed for our increasing share of leisure time, for holidays and for anyone whose style of dressing is casual but not sloppy. The blouson jacket

seems to be the important new shape at Aquascutum, with a bigger and bolder version expanded into a parka for men, made in soft colours like sky-blue and dusty pink.

Fashion is definitely smartening itself up. There is a feeling now for crisp, simple clothes that have pushed out the jumble of layered and peasant separates that spelt summer fashion throughout the 1970s. A stiff Atlantic breeze blows through the summer co-ordinates, with a lot of navy blue, sailor stripes.

Colours too are strong and simple, with a lot of white, brightened with sea blue, red, navy and the occasional flash of yellow. Sailor stripes are the key print with hardly a flower in sight. By sticking to a simple colour scheme, based on white, you could go away on holiday with a very small range of co-ordinated clothes, for the point about casual separates is that they do split up into different components to give maximum value for money, as well as making trim outfits on their own.

If it is all so simple, why has British fashion taken so long to come up with this winning combination? Many traditional fashion houses still fight shy of "design", although it was good to see the design teams being introduced to the press at the recent fashion shows.

When I wrote three months ago about the lack of well-designed British clothes in the middle price range, I had a big response from readers and from the smaller retailers that echoed my own feelings. There is now a strong sense that things are changing but I still find some of the tailoring – especially the stern blazers and hacking jackets – need a lighter touch.

Colours can also be very predictable and the long, soft skirt now looks very "safe".

The manufacturers have responded not to the public, but to the alarming success of the German ranges like Escada and Laurel, which brought in the element of design lacking in similar British ranges. The success of Next has also been up other manufacturer/retailers.

They have now realized that women will part with their money – even in a recession – when they can get what they want.

MAKE UP BY MARY GREENWELL
at SESSIONS using
ESTEE LAUDER
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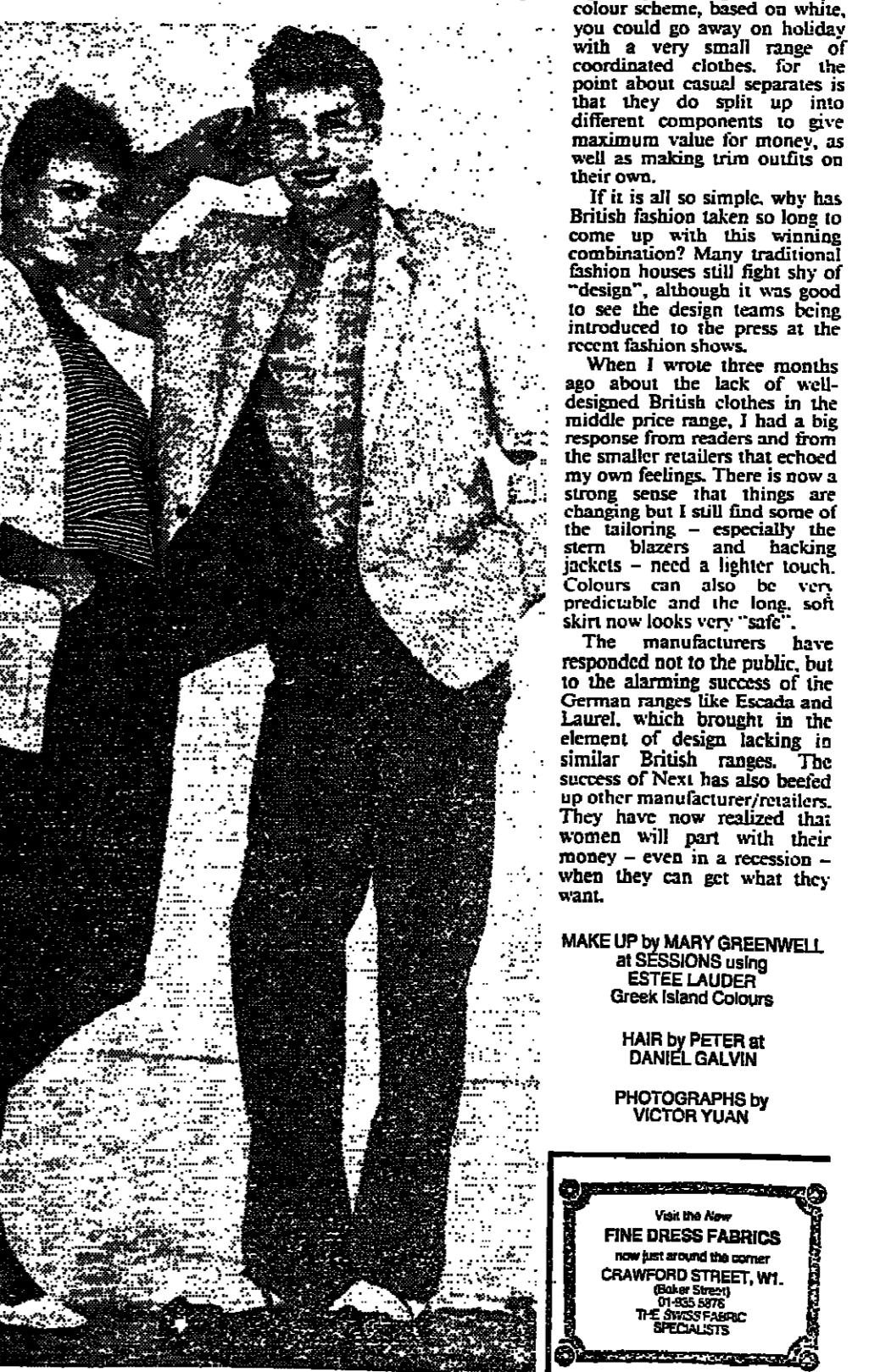
HAIR by PETER at
DANIEL GALVIN

PHOTOGRAPHS BY
VICTOR YUAN



Left
HER: Shell pink and white striped cotton top and scarf £29.95. Rope tie skirt £27.95. White collarless shirt £18.95. All by Planet from Harrods, Knightsbridge, SW1. Grey sports waist by Porsche Design from Harrods. Ear studs by Adrien Mann. HIM: Pink shirt, also other colours, £28. Geometric cotton sweater £35 by Browns. Knit fly front trousers £22 by Karrimor Hamnett. All from Browns menswear shop, 23 South Molton Street, W1. Belt £7.50 by Paul Smith.

Right
HER: Jumbo size blazer, white only sizes 8-14, £75. Striped cotton vest £19.50. Striped shorts, black/grey only, £22. From all branches of Jaeger. White punched shoes, £18 in navy and red, from Drizzles, 54 Kings Road, SW3; Way-In, Hamods; Harvey Nichols and Ramps. HIM: Silk/wool jacket, grey/white only, £135. Striped seersucker trousers, £39. Check cotton shirt, £27.50. Navy belt £7.50. Socks £3.50. Espadrilles £17.50. All from Paul Smith, 44 Floral Street, WC2; 23 Avery Road, W1; 10 Byard Lane, Nottingham.



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Song of the earth

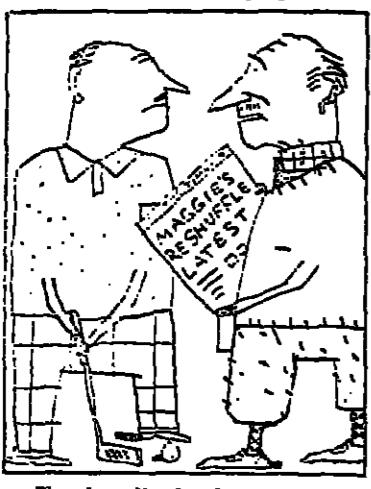
Two impresarios are keen to bring to the West End the first eco-musical, *Yanomamo*, featuring David Attenborough, the conservation star. The World Wildlife Fund, which commissioned the work from two Lancastrian school teachers, has hopes for its premiere at London University on June 23. It chronicles the plight of an Indian tribe ("Yanomamo" means "people of the trees"), whose native rain forest is exploited by short-sighted governments and entrepreneurs. The WWF ("Woof-woof" to its friends) tells me the libretto, set to "Lloyd Webber's cod-Brazilian music", describes the hamberger connexion, whereby cattle are grazed on deforested land for the American and European markets, with environmentally disastrous results. Provincial performances are scheduled in Blackburn on June 29 and Manchester on July 3 with the ubiquitous David Bellamy narrating.

Cover point

Women in the BBC team covering the World Cup cricket series will not be able to work at Lord's fixtures because of the old MCC rule that only men are allowed in the pavilion. The commentary and production position is only accessible through the hallowed halls of the pavilion, which means that none but chaps can reach the box. With rather strained patience, Peter Baxter, in charge of radio coverage for the series, says the whole thing wouldn't be so silly if the place really were a masculine preserve, and points out that it is crawling with female secretaries and catering staff.

What, one wonders, would happen if the BBC found it only had a woman producer available? No such problems yesterday at the England v Pakistan match, but the problem could yet arise.

BARRY FANTONI



Tough on Denis - he'd hoped to get fired

© Nigel Lawson, the new Chancellor, may be a Tory dry, but he was also educated at Westminster, and this, in the quirky patois of the school, makes him an Old Wct.

Having a ball

It is customary at celebrations of the longevity of *No Sex Please - We're British*, which have become almost routine during the past 13 years, to give presents to the producer, John Gale. Some of these are bizarre, like the set of Union Jack underpants which turned up one year, and others are more heart-warming, like the latest week's record-breaking returns, presented in a frame each year by the director Allan Davis. At yesterday's binge, in observance of the comedy's 5,000th performance, Gale, who recalled that after the first night he was convinced that the play was a non-starter, said he remembered with most affection the rugby ball presented to him three years ago, complete with signatures by the First XV of the London Welsh. But then he is chairman of the club.

Prized memory

I am delighted to see that the former Lutty McKane, who won the Wimbleton singles title in 1924 and 1926, is still playing at the age of 86. She tells me she drives regularly from her East Sheen home and practices on the courts of the All England Tennis Club. She compares, with more humour than bitterness, the price money of today with her own modest rewards - a five-guinea voucher from Mappin and Webb. "Two of McKane's most outstanding achievements were the only Wimbleton defeat of the legendary Helen Wills, and the taking of the mixed doubles title with her husband Leslie Godfree. These days, she says, she confines herself to doubles, as she finds the court "too wide for singles." I know the feeling.

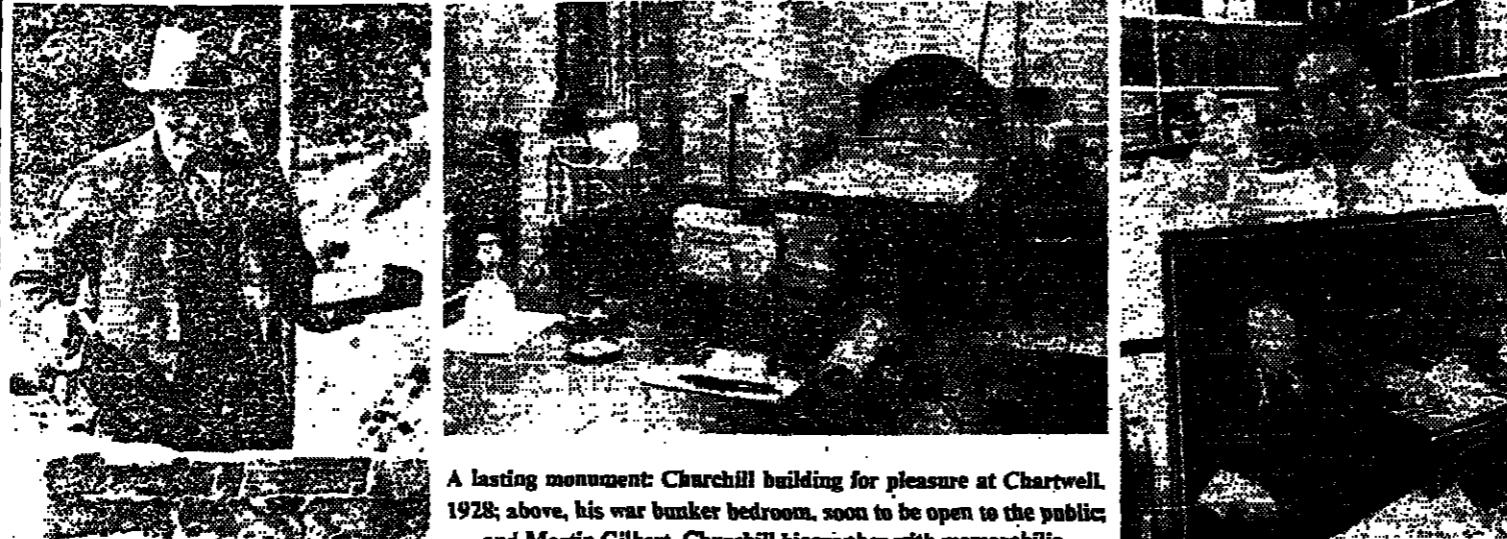
Cryptic

In my item about the church that welcomes only adults to sit in its garden, I asked what had become of Mark 10.14. M. J. Walker of Dartford, Kent, suggests the answer lies in the lack of application of Ephesians 6.1. Point taken. Mr Walker, but how does that square with the first nine letters of Ephesians 6.4?

No fewer than three of the artistic directors of the Aldeburgh Festival, which is now in full swing, are expecting children, and in each case conception has occurred since the appointment. The fathers-to-be are Stewart Bedford, Murray Perahia and Simon Rattle. The organizers tell me they hope this will make for a certain degree of artistic continuity in years to come. I consider the triple pregnancy to be further evidence that music is the food of love.

PHS

Peter Hennessy on the old warrior's undying appeal to the buying public



A lasting monument: Churchill building for pleasure at Chartwell, 1928; above, his war bunker bedroom, soon to be open to the public and Martin Gilbert, Churchill biographer with memorabilia

Churchill: still a force without equal

century figures, there are people who believe nobody equals him."

When it comes to Churchill paintings there are forgers about, but not many. Churchill's catalogue has 505 entries (one or two, may have slipped the net). Over the past 20 years Sotheby's has been offered about half a dozen fakes, always by unfortunates who had bought them in good faith. Churchill's output spanned 1915 to 1958, mainly impressionist landscapes. Americans adore them. The record, £48,000, was paid in March 1977 for a 1924 *South of France* landscape, *Mimizan*.

In November, Sotheby's will auction a Riviera picture, a seascape view from Maxine Elliott's villa, which should fetch between £7,000 and £9,000. Janet Green, head of the Modern British Art Department at Sotheby's, describes the Churchill market as: "Very good - it was a facet of his character. When he was depressed he just went and painted."

At the end of June 1982, a routine 1910 letter brought £140. A £1 note signed by Churchill is worth £260. Compare other politicians: a signed photograph of Margaret Thatcher, £25; of Lord Home, £25; Edward Heath, a sliding scale, between £8 and £30; Enoch Powell, £4; Sir Harold Wilson, £3. The memorabilia market does not end with signed photos.

Mr Roy Davids, director of the Books and Manuscripts Department at Sotheby's, has no trouble in shifting signed cigar boxes and cigar bands, signed copies of speeches, maps, visitors books. Remarkably, there is no Hitler's diaries phenomenon for Churchill. Occasionally Churchill College, Cambridge, or Sir John Colville, Sir Winston's former Principal Private Secretary, will see an item in a Sotheby's catalogue which they believe should not have reached private hands. Invariably, Mr Davids says, the owner has acquired it honourably. Sotheby's withdraws and owner and college come to some arrangement.

How does Mr Davids explain the perpetual boom? "Churchill shares in the epicentre of London's tourist trade, stone's throw from Horse Guards Parade. Winston's war bunker, in officialese the Cabinet War Rooms, will be accessible from an entrance at the foot of the Clive

By early next year, a new and fascinating shrine will be opened at the epicentre of London's tourist trade, stone's throw from Horse Guards Parade. Winston's war bunker, in officialese the Cabinet War Rooms, will be accessible from an entrance at the foot of the Clive

Steps. Maps, documents, the war leader's bed and desk, the scrambler telephone to Washington, all will be just as they were left on VJ Day in August 1945.

The Property Services Agency is having difficulty boring through blast-proof concrete to create walkways. Glass screens will protect priceless items from pilfering hands and humidity. The cramped cabinet room, with place names and tiny Ministry of Works chairs, is fascinating but leaves a mystery. How did Churchill and Bevin, two of the biggest backbones in British political history, fit into them?

The most tasteful of the Churchill pilgrimages is to Bladon, the Oxfordshire churchyard where he is buried. Ten coachloads a day, or some 250,000 people a year, from all over the world, make it. When he died, Bladon villagers met and agreed not to exploit the association. They have kept their word. Not a single tourist-trap shop, or cream tea emporium disfigures the village.

When it comes to books and journalism, Churchill himself was a one-man cottage industry before 1940. The enterprise is now huge and multinational thanks to that black genius among job creators, Adolf Hitler. But for the Führer, Churchill would have remained a non-precious bulldog version of Mr Roy Jenkins, a famous former Home Secretary and Chancellor of the Exchequer and *homme de lettres* of repute, but not more.

In 1983, Churchill's card index containing books by him and about him at the London Library has 127 entries and is far from inclusive. The second-hand market flourishes. Paul Haynes, of the Cinema Bookshop in Hay-on-Wye, has a high turnover of biographies and Churchill collections like his six-volume history of the Second World War. First editions of the old boy's early works fetch a high price. *My African Journey* (1908) at £55 and *London to Ladysmith via Pretoria* (1900) can command £75.

And those baffled by the deejay of words on Churchill will find all they really need to know in a footnote at the bottom of Page 4 of A. J. P. Taylor's *English History, 1914-45*. It sets out a bald list of the life and appointments of Winston Spencer Churchill, 1874-1965, and ends with five words: "The saviour of his country".

The Times Portrait: Financial Times

The storm before the hurricane?

Underneath the complicated surface of the dispute which has shut it down for almost a fortnight, one preoccupation dominates the thoughts and conversations of the *Financial Times* staff: will their employers be the first to attempt to bypass the power of the print union chapel?

Should any newspaper finally lose patience with the sporadic and expensive guerrilla engagements that punctuate the publication of most London newspapers, a decision to produce a newspaper without traditional print union labour would unleash a spasm of bitter confrontation.

In private, few senior men at the top of the newspaper groups and the unions doubt that such a moment will eventually come. The fascination of the current dispute at the *Financial Times* is that it is a newspaper unusually well-placed to spark off this new war.

The *Financial Times* prints a daily international edition of around 44,000 copies in Frankfurt, mostly sold in Europe but which are also available - thanks to Lufthansa scheduling - in New York by mid-morning. In this dispute, the Frankfurt edition was closed soon after the London shutdown. But will the paper try to restart at least that edition? Would it try to sell a non-union product in Britain in defiance of union-staffed distribution networks?

These and other options have been considered by the paper's executives. It is less clear how far the paper has mapped out a contingency strategy which looks beyond the use of such a controversial weapon. If the unions proved unable to stop the distribution of a "black" paper or if the National Graphical Association was eliminated from the company's workforce with the cooperation of its rival unions, the way would be opened for the ending of the printing of the newspaper at only one plant in Britain and the division of the printing to several satellite plants across the country with the facsimile - as the *FT*'s pages are now despatched to Frankfurt.

The newspaper's recent success has raised the stakes. Once a small but influential paper with a readership largely in the City, it has grown to a newspaper aiming strongly at the entire European market. Its editor, Geoffrey Owen, defines his goals to his staff by reference to the



papers he most admires: *The Wall Street Journal* and *Le Monde*.

The newspaper's metamorphosis of the past decade has not been so much of a move towards becoming a general newspaper (as towards an overcrowded market) as towards a paper as much for the provincial industrialists as for the city stock-broker. Nor has it appeared so far to have affected circulation or advertising revenue. The *Journal*, edited in Brussels and printed at a satellite plant in The Netherlands, sells around 17,000 copies a day, a quarter of them in Britain. The *FT*, meanwhile, continues to add to its circulation, which stood last month at 218,000, as the stoppage began.

advertising revenue was the highest in the paper's history.

As the paper was halted less than two weeks away from a general election, allegations flew that it had been stopped for "political" reasons. The point at issue - the differential between the pressroom wages of the two unions who work there - had been disputed for almost three years. As each union struck a deal with the management, the other union's understanding unravelled. A triangular joint pressroom agreement proved elusive. The stoppage began with 24 NGA machine managers but was quickly followed by two more serious developments: an NGA "proof-readers" chapel (office branch) came out in support and brought the Frankfurt edition to a halt and the NGA made the dispute official.

The most likely outcome remains that - as on several previous occasions - management and unions will reach an intricate compromise which will provide a temporary peace. There is no visible optimism that new lasting agreements can be brought about.

Which will bring the thoughts of the workers of Bracken House back to speculating about ways to break this impasse. The *FT*'s chairman and chief executive, Alan Hare, takes a gradualist consensus position: he urges leaders to help restore publishing company profits before they are emasculated by ever tougher anti-union legislation. But Hare retires next year and there is no sign that the printing union chapels - as distinct from their national leaders and officers - feel any obligation to do anything other than maximize their earnings. The NGA machine managers earn an average £304 a week and are claiming £322. The company has said that a stoppage of a month would cost it £4m.

The key element in any byplay strategy on a paper such as the *FT* is the editorial staff. If the management can persuade its journalists to risk being blacked for long periods if not the rest of their careers by production unions, it can at least contemplate a drastic move.

As one *FT* journalist put it: "The one thing you would need is a feeling that there really was a strategy - at the moment people here do not really feel that there is. But if that strategy for solving all these problems was there, I think that a lot of people here would be very tempted to go along with it."

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Roger Scruton

A victory for art at the polls

The two most potent postwar orthodoxies - socialist politics and modernist art - have at least one feature in common: they are both forms of snobbery, the anti-bourgeois snobbery of people convinced of their right to dictate in the name of the common man.

Fortunately the common man is, or aspires to be, a bourgeois. The last thing he wants is to be governed by egomaniacs. After all, he has his life to lead, his children to raise, his identity to establish. Once he woke up to what was happening, therefore, he rejected the pretensions of those who sought to make him equal to his neighbour. We may now look forward to a welcome period of bourgeois equilibrium. But the more important question remains: can our culture recover from the postwar fads as readily as our politics? Can a natural bourgeois man regain the right to his own tastes, or will he be forever put upon by modernist aesthetes?

Market economics as applied to Churchill books contain an element of injustice. Martin Gilbert, according to fellow historians breaks new ground with his biographical studies and supporting volumes of documents, allowing others like Ted Morgan and William Manchester to cash in with popularised versions. (Mr Gilbert could not assist with this article last week as he was involved in a dispute with his publisher about which neither he nor Heinemann would make a statement.) Gilbert sells well. Heinemann has printed 50,000 copies of *Finest Hour*.

But other superb contributions containing new material do not attract readers. In 18 months, *Anthony Seldon's excellent Churchill's Indian Summer* (Hodder £14.95), a study of his 1951-55 administration, has sold only 1,800 copies.

It is easy to see why Churchill continues to dominate the literary and nostalgic business. He was a larger-than-life many-sided character about whom there is always more to learn. A good judge of him was his wartime colleague, Clement Attlee, who, like an old retainer, would go up to Chequers for lunch with the old premier in his Indian summer. Churchill, said Attlee, was "rather like a layer cake. One layer was certainly seventeenth century. The eighteenth century in him is obvious. There was the nineteenth century and a large slice, of course, of the twentieth century, and another curious layer which may, possibly, have been the twenty-first."

And those baffled by the deejay of words on Churchill will find all they really need to know in a footnote at the bottom of Page 4 of A. J. P. Taylor's *English History, 1914-45*. It sets out a bald list of the life and appointments of Winston Spencer Churchill, 1874-1965, and ends with five words: "The saviour of his country".

The author is editor of *The Salisbury Review*.

Laurie Weston

How to get a headline start in politics

It is not true, as Fleet Street lore has it, that the hard-boiled, cynical, dedicated reporter would sell his grandmother for a good story. But the flabby, disillusioned, clock-watching sub-editor would sell not only his grandmother but throw in his grandfather too for a good story.

There is accordingly great lamentation around the nation's sub-editorial tables and their ancillary saloon bars at Michael Foot's decision to resign the Labour Party leadership. Not only does his name lend itself to appealing puns, but the two editors in which sub-editors take a perverse delight - "Right Foot, Left Foot?" "Foot in mouth", "Best Foot forward" - but, even more disturbingly, it is a compact four-letter word.

Four-letter politicians are a rare breed. When they appear they are to be cherished and protected, even against themselves. I have seen strong men weep and sink back to the *Teesside Mercury* when asked to extract two coherent sentences from 50 minutes of Footiana, but we of the spike and type-chart can forgive anything of a man whose name fits comfortably in the poster type they use on *The Sun's* front page and still leave "room" on the same line for "slim" or "limps".

What about Benn? I hear from the back of the hall. A good question, sir, you prove my point. Don't fall for the line that he renounced his peerage just to stay with his whipper-snapping mates in flat hats and muffered. What would really scupper him, he realized, was not just being a lord but being Lord Stengrove, a name that would beat a single column of modest 30 Century bold upper and lower.

We have mixed feelings about Margaret Thatcher. Both surname and character name are more than the length and depth of Fleet Street: she is Maggie. Shy, eyes and picture, a types Maggie; the girl next door, perhaps a freckled, rucksacked hiker; a bit-part actress constantly required to take her clothes off; someone forever in scrapes to be cuddled, consoled and plied with beer. Maggies are not to be hounded from home and job over a mere three and a half million employed.

Compare her with the unfortunate Christopher Brockbank-Fowler. After being ignored for years, he became so desperate for public attention that he committed political suicide. Even the headlines only said "Tory MP joins SDP".

B-F should have been around when a sub could put up the heading: "Glorious victory for His Grace the Duke of Wellington and His Majesty's loyal Prussian allies; Napoleon's forces retreat in disarray from village near Brussels; further intelligence awaited" and congratulate himself on a slick, snappy job. Never again will Fleet Street tolerate a *Casterbridge* or *Shakespearian*.

In America, as we know from vintage Bogart, it's the reporter who writes the headline. Since American reporters are the world's worst, it follows that their headlines are trite and unimaginative. Confronted by a long name, they just resort to initials: FDR, JFK, LBJ.

When it became clear that Carter would not get a second term, American hokum was split on which Republican to support: Reagan or the four-letter man whose name I have forgotten.

To get back to the Labour succession: Shire is our favourite, with Heseltine (the "H" rating only 1.375 on the most sophisticated computerized headline count) running him a close second. Anyone to the left and right of Kinnock has no hope. So, if you happen to be an aspiring Labour Party leader and your name is Kilroy-Silk, Hattersley ("Roy" has been preempted) or Campbell-Savours, change it. When it became Government v NUM he didn't have a chance.

Come to think of it, we have been lucky with our prime ministers since

The author is Chief Features Sub-editor of *The Times*.

JULY 150



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GRADATIONS OF HONOUR

No one would begrudge Mr William Whitelaw the viscountcy which is his reward for great loyalty and endurance under fire (often directed at him as intensely from his own side as the other, and more unfairly). No-one could grace more fittingly the scarlet robe with its diagnostic two-and-a-half doublings of ermine, the 14-point coronet with pearls set "in contact", and those recondite and puncilious debates in which never an unkink word is spoken. From that point of view, he can be counted on to be an ornament to the Upper House; in the longer view he may incongruously take on more of the semblance of a Trojan Horse or poisoned chalice. For in historical terms the new viscount is the best gift to the abolitionists of the Lords for 20 years.

It is easy to guess why Mrs Thatcher did it, or rather recommended it. Mr Whitelaw's services have been exceptional, and the Life Peers Act 1958, makes no provision for gradations of honour. As Gilbert might have put it: "When everyone's a peer for life, then no-one's anybody." Nor should Mrs Thatcher's attachment to forms which have served the country well in the past be underestimated, or her readiness (not incompatible with a radical spirit) to breathe fresh life into them when they seem to be becoming moribund. The appointment certainly breathes life into the principle of hereditary reward for political service, but in doing so it points threat at the Lords as a useful element in the constitutional process.

The Upper House is perhaps the greatest of that multitude of serviceable anomalies which are the distinctive glory of the British Constitution. Until two or three generations ago its utility was a simple matter: it spoke directly for a major and essential interest group in the body politic. That "constituency" no longer exists. Now it has the more modest but equally essential role of acting as a rein on the enthusiasms of the Commons, and helping out with the drudgery of preparing legislation. Its effectiveness in these tasks has been greatly improved by the introduction of life peers, who today take on the greater part of its work, expertly and patiently.

The hereditary element has provided continuity through the change in function, and also a welcome scattering of unexpected members who would never find place in the lists of the great, the good and the elderly from whom life peers are selected. The products of patronage and genealogy, along with a rag-bag of legal and religious representatives, constitute a body so valuable and so odd that if it did not exist we would never be able to invent it.

The danger of abolition is a standard one, and a grave threat to truly representative government in this country. It is the hereditary factor that makes the Lords vulnerable to abolition, as many distinguished Conservatives have seen plainly over the years. As a residual element, it is tolerable to most of us – appropriate even though faintly ridiculous, like the picturesque crenellations of an old building

converted to new uses. But it is a weakness, and a source of political inhibition on the Upper House. Actively renewed, it becomes uncomfortably like bogus battlements insecurely tacked to the new Administrative Wing. To regard it as a valid basis for a politically active role would today be eccentric. It is sometimes asserted that the continuance in the Lords of a hereditary element is a bolster to the Monarchy, but two quite different functions are in question, and association with a dubious and controversial anomaly is more likely to weaken, than strengthen, an accepted and revered one.

Cases of special desire like Mr Whitelaw's will arise again. If the honours system does not provide means of marking them without resort to hereditary honours, then a brief amendment to the 1958 Act would suffice to establish degrees of life honour – life viscountcies, life earldoms (the concept of a life dukedom defeats the imagination). The same opportunity might be taken to relax the rule in the 1963 Act giving hereditary peers only a year to decide whether to give up their titles (only a month, if they are in the Commons). But these changes should only be seen as interim moves towards the object, affirmed in the Conservative manifesto and now so shortsightedly jeopardised, of ensuring "a secure and effective future" for the Lords. That is a historic Tory task for in the long run, no other party is likely to attempt a constructive reform, and if reform is not achieved, the Lords are likely sooner or later to go under.

Nevertheless all the arguments are based on a fundamental misinterpretation of the British constitution. This constitution, historically developed, means that power comes from above and consent from below.

During the recent election weeks we still had a government. Her Majesty's ministers were still at work and exercising power even though the House of Commons was dissolved. When the new House meets on June 15 it will resume its role of criticizing and monitoring the activities of the executive, but Mrs Thatcher and her colleagues do not have power as such conferred upon them by members of the House of Commons. They are exercising the inherent powers of the Crown since they control a majority in the Commons.

Proportional representation is based on the fallacy that power comes from below and if it were introduced in whatever form it would distort the whole nature of our constitution. Comparisons with European nations who derive their democratic systems from a different tradition are quite irrelevant.

Members of the Alliance parties, instead of moaning about injustice, should work hard to gain more seats within the existing rules. If you lose a game it's a feeble team which bleats for the rules to be changed.

Yours faithfully,

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Forest Hill, SE23.

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From Mr Robert Seabrook, QC

Sir, Lord Harlech and others (June 9) claim our "judiciously inequitable and outdated voting system" as "neither fair nor rational". The disappointed Alliance are understandably fanning the flames of this rhetoric which significantly avoids too much consideration or analysis of the effects which proportional representation in Parliament could have on the policies and composition of government.

On a proportional-representation system of voting every general election since that of 1955 would have resulted in coalition or minority governments. On the morning of June 10, Mrs Shirley Williams said on BBC Radio 4 that but for our present voting system the country could have woken up to an anti-Conservative coalition government.

Could it be said that this would be fair or equitable when a very substantial majority of the electorate had rejected both the Alliance's and the Labour Party's manifestos? And would it not be far more outrageous that the party with the support of 43 per cent of the electorate who voted Conservative should be excluded from government altogether than that the 25 per cent of the electorate who voted Alliance should have disproportionately few members of Parliament?

One wonders whether the Alliance really want the manoeuvring, infighting and bribery which are the by-products of endless coalitions and weak minority governments. Or

Yours faithfully,

ROBERT SEABROOK,
Crown Office Row,
Temple, EC4.

THE QUESTION OF THE FLEET

It would have been hard, if not impossible, to have devised a stiffer test for a new government's philosophy towards industry than to ask it to rule within days of taking office on whether or not to allow a takeover bid for P & O, one of Britain's oldest and proudest names in shipping. But it is also a most fitting test. When Trafalgar House, one of the most successful construction and shipping holding companies, which among many other things controls Cunard, the Ritz Hotel and the Trollope and Colls construction group, offered to pay £200 million for P & O last month it was obvious from the beginning that the proposed deal raised questions far beyond the ordinary realms of industrial logic and efficiency.

There is for example the nation's strategic interest to be taken into account. The two groups combined would control a significant proportion of what remains of the British merchant marine – a service which barely 12 months ago not only provided more than 50 ships for the Falklands campaign, but indeed provided the resources and back-up which made it possible for the task force to sail in the first place. The Royal Navy could not have mounted the expedition on its own. And without the support of a viable and versatile merchant navy it could not attempt a similar expedition again.

It is a matter of regrettable fact that P & O's own contribution to the merchant fleet has been decimated in recent years. In the

late 1970s it ran more than 400 ships, but today can muster fewer than 100. So even if it were to merge with Cunard under the Trafalgar umbrella its strength would be much less than it was only four years ago.

The issue then is not a simple one of competition, for shipping is a world market and the major battles for business are fought on a world scale – with the Americans, the Greeks, the Eastern block countries as well as ourselves all competing for a shrinking volume of world trade, and proving more and more about the means by which they ensure survival. But it is also a question of philosophy. How much importance do we place on the fleet; how much do we care if it flies under the British flag as opposed to one of the emergent nations; and how much should we favour British crews against those of other nations which are often substantially cheaper? In all these areas Trafalgar and P & O seem to be at odds, and it is important that what is decided reflects not just the short term pressures of the market place but also the longer term and broader strategic interest.

Equally pressing questions arise in the other major area of overlap between the two groups – their influence in construction. Here again the issue is not one of competition. Bovis on the P & O side and the various groupings within Trafalgar do not compete much in the UK market in terms of product. But the key to a successful construction company is management – partly because the industry has so many built-in

This will of course mean a delay of six months or more in the bid battle, but that too may be no bad thing. It will give P & O time to prove its claim that its profits are on the mend and that it deserves a higher offer. It gives the Government time to formulate its thoughts on what kind of takeovers it wants, and which it hopes to discourage. And it gives the country as a whole a sign that though the Government is firmly and rightly committed to the market economy, it recognizes that part of its role may be to temper the operation of these forces when greater issues present themselves. It is, in short, a fitting test.

Neither of these problems is a reason for the bid to be disallowed, but they do make it imperative that the proposed takeover be subject to a minute examination, where all the arguments are given a full and proper airing. In short the case needs to be examined by the Commission on Monopolies and Mergers.

If, however, we accept the possibility of a pre-emptive strike by the West, then there is a very good reason for insisting on dual-key control. I fear that this is in fact the position, hence the continuing debate about consultation. Mr

Let us be clear in our minds that we are not, as some of your recent correspondents have suggested, talking about the end of our civilization if there is a full-scale nuclear war; we are talking about the end of most life forms on earth. The catastrophe would be more akin to the end of the dinosaurs than to the beginning of the Dark Ages.

Yours faithfully,

R. A. BLATCH,
2 Eton College Road, NW3.

Dual-key control

From Mr A. A. Blatch

Sir, The concept of dual-key control of American nuclear weapons in Britain is illogical if, as we are assured, these weapons will only be used in retaliation and not to strike first.

In the event of Russia launching its missiles there would be no time for consultation if America is to retaliate. There would barely be enough time for a short prayer.

"Forgive them, for they know not what they do?" before all nuclear bases in Britain, along with everything else in this green and fertile land, were destroyed. Therefore, if we allow American nuclear bases in this country as a deterrent, then we must trust the Americans to use their missiles in a retaliatory role only.

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Sharing out PLR

From Miss Marghanita Laski

Sir, E. J. Cradock (feature, June 6) has fairly listed some of the difficulties in the way of applying for authors' rights under the new PLR scheme if it is, none the less, a welcome beginning. But I think it a pity that despite the tiny sum of money for distribution with which PLR starts, our writers' unions have apparently not put in a claim to administer some small share of it for the benefit of the profession as a whole.

This the Swedish writers' union did from a beginning as tiny as ours, with the result that now, with their PLR itself substantially increased as ours must surely be, they are able to provide sustaining incomes for professional writers as well as pensions and occasional benefits at

need, and this irrespective of judgements of the writers' quality; to qualify, a writer need only obtain a stated proportion of income from writing.

I declare an interest in favouring such a move here, for this would free the Arts Council and the regional arts associations to concentrate their attention, so far as modern literature is concerned, on the encouragement, publication, and dissemination of work of the highest quality, instead of being expected (as at present they must be) to be a major source of relief for creative writers of almost all levels of ability.

Yours faithfully,

MARGHANITA LASKI,
Chairman, Advisory Panel on
Literature,

Arts Council of Great Britain,
105 Piccadilly, W1.

June 6.

Orchid protection

From Mrs Sue Mays

Sir, As the subject of the photograph on the back page of *The Times* of June 4 I would appreciate the opportunity of explaining the very serious story behind the picture.

As Administrative Officer of the Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire Naturalists' Trust, part of my role is to awaken within our area the public awareness of the need to save and protect what little remains of our native wildlife. This three-county trust already manages 75 nature reserves, of which 38 are of special scientific interest.

One of several endangered plant species on our reserves is the Military orchid and, last year, two were dug up by persons unknown.

This year the Nature Conservancy

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Electoral priorities for the new Parliament's agenda

From Mr Christopher Price

Sir, As one who will not now be participating in Wednesday's election of the Speaker in the House of Commons, could I make an anguished plea from the sidelines. The Speaker is probably the most important foundation stone of British democracy. It is an office which should never be in the gift of any prime minister to appoint his or her former junior ministers or whips; its incumbent should be elected by the considered and collective decision of the House as a whole.

He or she should be a Member of Parliament who patently loves the place, clearly understands its traditions and possesses the wit (in every sense of that word) to keep it in order and gain its respect. Above all, the Speaker must be above any suspicion of being beholden to the Prime Minister or any other party leader. This is especially important when the Government have such an overwhelming majority.

It is not for me – an ex-Labour MP – to recommend any individual; but I do hope the "new boys" are not over-awed by their whips and consider the good of the House as a whole.

Yours faithfully,
CHRISTOPHER PRICE,
30 Horniman Drive,
Forest Hill, SE23.

From Mr Peter Foster

Sir, Your leading article of June 9 about "renewal" was in interesting juxtaposition to some cogent letters on electoral reform and Bernard Levin's feature on the insidious long-term threat from the fascist left...

...the decision," you said, "ultimately rests on genuine and individual choice." For over a quarter of the electorate this will read like a bad joke.

But it is not just the manifest unfairness of the present electoral system that cries to Heaven. More serious is the danger that a Labour Party controlled by red fascists could

one day come to power on the strength of perhaps only a third of the popular vote, with no effective constitutional barriers to restrain its actions.

All this was already obvious by the time of the Conservative victory of May 1979. But Mrs Thatcher and her colleagues have had other priorities apparently more important to them than the long-term defence of democracy.

Will they make any better use of this next – and possibly last – chance to enact constitutional safeguards in the shape of a reformed electoral system, a reformed second chamber and an entrenched bill of rights? These are all more necessary than Trident to the defence of freedom and justice, and much cheaper.

Yours faithfully,
PETER FOSTER,
New Cottage,
Abinger Common,
Nr Dorking, Surrey.

From Lady Trumpington

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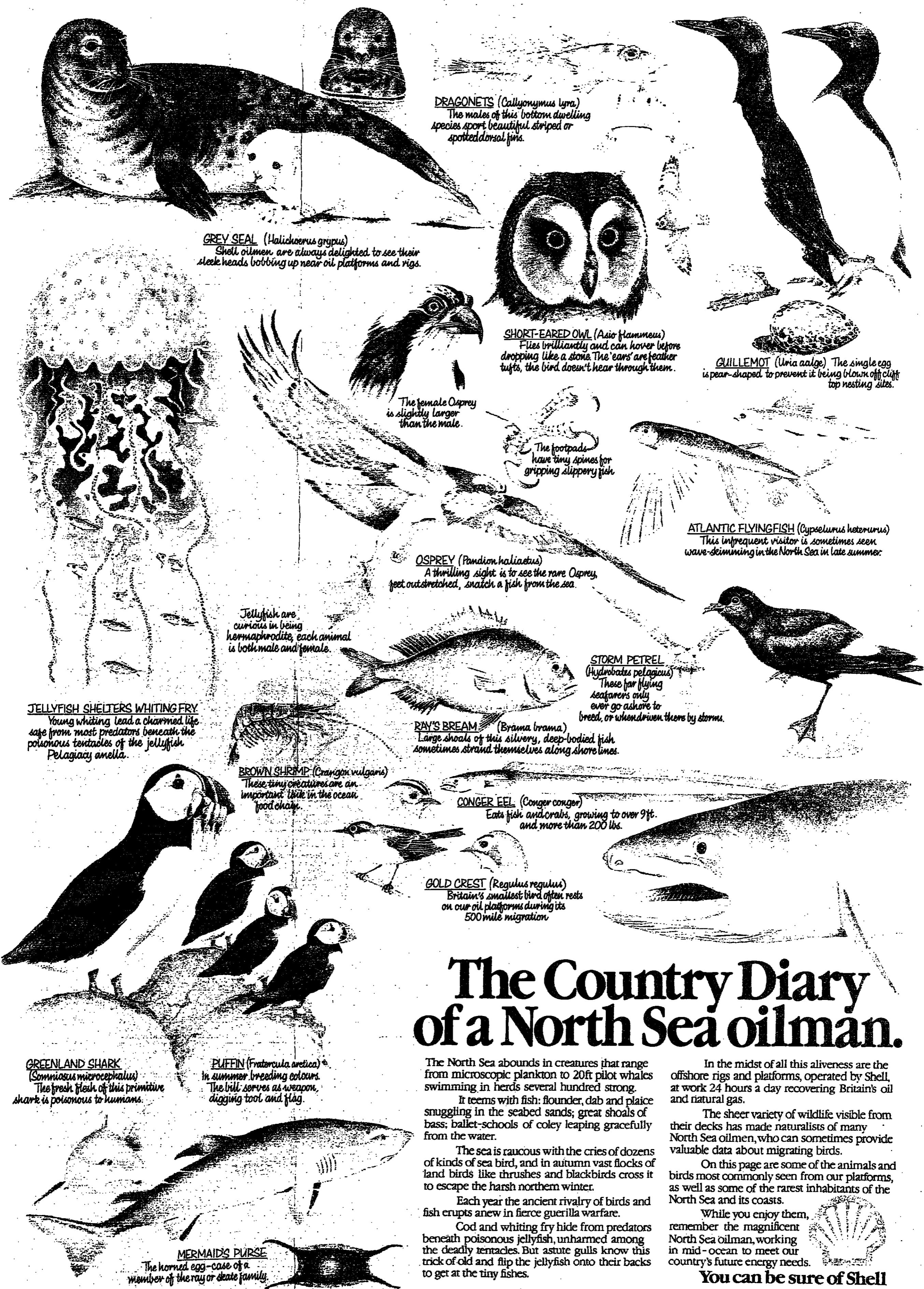
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JULY 15



The Country Diary of a North Sea oilman.

The North Sea abounds in creatures that range from microscopic plankton to 20ft pilot whales swimming in herds several hundred strong.

It teems with fish: flounder, dab and plaice snuggling in the seabed sands; great shoals of bass; ballet-schools of coley leaping gracefully from the water.

The sea is raucous with the cries of dozens of kinds of sea bird, and in autumn vast flocks of land birds like thrushes and blackbirds cross it to escape the harsh northern winter.

Each year the ancient rivalry of birds and fish erupts anew in fierce guerilla warfare.

Cod and whiting fry hide from predators beneath poisonous jellyfish, unharmed among the deadly tentacles. But astute gulls know this trick of old and flip the jellyfish onto their backs to get at the tiny fishes.

In the midst of all this aliveness are the offshore rigs and platforms, operated by Shell, at work 24 hours a day recovering Britain's oil and natural gas.

The sheer variety of wildlife visible from their decks has made naturalists of many North Sea oilmen, who can sometimes provide valuable data about migrating birds.

On this page are some of the animals and birds most commonly seen from our platforms, as well as some of the rarest inhabitants of the North Sea and its coasts.

While you enjoy them, remember the magnificent North Sea oilman, working in mid-ocean to meet our country's future energy needs.

You can be sure of Shell

THE ARTS

Television
Limited
gaiety

Pinero's comedy *The Gay Lord Quex*, I understand, scandalized audiences when it was first performed in 1891 because of its insight into the marital and extra-marital behaviour of the upper classes. They no doubt knew about it all but thought it not quite the thing for the stage, particularly with the servants possibly looking down from the gods. It seemed a trifle eccentric of BBC1 last night to revive it unless they have had a leak that it is to figure in an A-level paper next year or consider that the word "gay" down on its luck these days, might intrigue contemporary audiences.

This story of a manicurist's fight to prevent her best friend from falling into the marital bed of a much older, aristocratic roué, and her painful education into the waywardness of the male species in general, dragged rather for the first hour. There was a certain fascination watching Hannah Gordon, as a designing duchess, looking as if she was going to break into a song-and-dance routine at any moment, but it was not until the second half that it livened up.

Anton Rodgers, the roué, having shaken himself thoroughly during the interval, perhaps seemed determined to make a go of it and he did with vigour. Lily Gutteridge, as the manicurist, was splendid throughout, combining talent with the remarkable work-rate the part demanded of her. The costumes were good, too, and there seemed ample time to study them.

Granada's *World in Action* is, of course, never escapist, but always urgent and frequently, as last night, discomfiting. *The Bitter Barons* dealt with the increasing availability of heroin in Britain and the realization of criminals that it is the thing to be in. A kilo of the stuff costs £2,000 in Pakistan and sells for £200,000 in Britain, which is apparently viewed by international criminal organizations and heroin traders as a growing market.

Professor Arnold Trebach, of the American University in Washington, a special adviser to the U.S. Government, warned that his country had "turned a problem into a disaster" with its response to the drug problem and thought that the British decision to limit the prescription of heroin would lead to disaster here, too, forcing addicts into the clutches of narcotics or ectatic dancers.

We just do not know, and we cannot know without a lot more systematic investigation — perhaps not even then. But for the modern layman, their original significance matters little. He will think at once of Modigliani, whose sculpture the elongated standing figures (usually, in this show, female) with their almost featureless, mask-like heads most closely resemble. He will also at times find himself thinking of Henry Moore, whose picture and words appropriately preface the exhibition.

But it is not necessary to think of twentieth-century parallels. There is some mysterious power in these little marble figures — most clearly in the

Cycladic Art/
Industry and Idleness/
Sporting Life

British Museum

The Costume Court
Victoria and Albert

Harold Cohen

Tate

In the art world, many occasions sound much more august than they actually are — especially if they take place in museums, where the general associations are with high art and rarified scholarship. Not, of course, that a lightweight show necessarily precludes heavyweight scholarship being brought to bear on it, any more than a show of high seriousness need be lacking in immediate appeal. Like the art which conceals art, there is a scholarship which conceals scholarship, wearing its learning lightly and requiring of us only that we enjoy and respond to the finished result. A number of shows like that have opened recently, and anyone who persists in being intimidated by entering the portals of the British Museum or the Victoria and Albert will be missing out on a lot of simple pleasure — simple even if the means of producing it are very complex.

The British Museum has at the moment three new exhibitions which would qualify. The most lofty is also in some ways the simplest to approach: *Cycladic Art* (until September 18) all comes from a private Greek collection, that of N. P. Goulandris, but has been arranged with the active encouragement of the Greek government and inevitably has about it a certain air of turning the other cheek after the recent visit of Melina Mercouri and the renewed fuss about the Elgin Marbles. But all thought of politics, artistic or otherwise, is swept aside by the extraordinarily direct impact of the works themselves. Some two thousand years earlier than the splendours of the Parthenon, and light-years away in aesthetic effect, the sculptures which are the most famous and familiar part of Cycladic art speak to us with an astonishingly modern voice across four millennia.

Or at least we think they do, which is certainly enough to be going on with. In fact, the Cycladic civilisations of these southerly Aegean islands were just emerging from the New Stone Age and remain, strictly speaking, prehistoric. These small, severely simplified figurines from tombs have been identified as gods and goddesses, as substitute human sacrifices, as company and even sexual partners for the dead, as necromants or ectatic dancers.

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Dennis Hackett

Dance

Proud night for the British

Ballet Festival
Malmö Theatre

A traveller arriving in Malmö for the first time may find the simple, elegant facade of the city's theatre unexpectedly familiar. That frontage with its wide windows, those vast foyers塞med within, have their counterparts all over Germany and at Lincoln Centre, New York. So the building at first seems no surprises. Not, at any rate, until you learn that it was built almost 40 years ago, thus being way ahead of the field for this modern style of theatre architecture.

There are two further surprises to come once you enter the auditorium. One is the size of the stage: 22 metres across the proscenium opening, and stretching back to an amazing depth of 30 metres, it makes Covent Garden look cramped by comparison. The other is that the seating (adjustable from 1,000 to 1,500 by moving the side walls) puts the entire audience into surprisingly intimate contact with that stage by its curved rows of seats on one only rising level.

Ever since the theatre opened in 1944, ballet has shared its programmes with opera, opera and plays, but this year is the first time they have ever sought together a group of different programmes on consecutive nights as a miniature festival and showcase for the company.

Elsa Marianne von Rosen first proposed the idea, and set the target date for it, when she became director of the Malmö Ballet three years ago. The survival included the company's main production from each of those years: one ballet with specifically Swedish style and material, *Johannesnatten*, and two classics from different traditions. Bournonville's *Sleeping Beauty* and Petipa's *Swan Lake*.

This last is a particularly ambitious venture for a company with only 43 dancers: contingents from the opera chorus and from the theatre's

ballet school bulk out the opera *La Muerte de Portici* (but to unidentified music, not by Auber).

This is very early Bournonville choreography, created in 1830, and fits into *Napoli* more smoothly than the more usually interpolated duet from the later *Flower Festival at Gennano*. Simonsen's second solo, especially, was brilliantly done, and Kathryn Low, dancing her very spirited and promising first Teresina, was also outstanding in these dances.

The other ballet, given as *Johannesnatten*, is based on an extraordinary mixture of sources: the naïf paintings at Dalarö, which represent biblical episodes in terms of eighteenth-century Sweden: a legend that on St John's Eve the devil could transform anyone he managed to throw into the wheel of a mysterious water-mill; and an identification of Salome's seven veils with the seven deadly sins.

It sounds too complicated to work in dance terms, but when George Ge (then director of the Royal Swedish Ballet) conceived the work in 1948 he incalculating a fine sense of ceremonialism in all the dancers and added many tiny details that enhance the drama. If I sing at Katharine Olsen for her temperament and musicality, it is not that the others lacked those qualities, only that her dancing had the intangible excitement that suggests a potentially exceptional quality. Clearly, however, she will not lack friendly rivals to make the going.

Niels Simonsen, whose Flormund gave courteous support to both the new *Auroras*, really came into his own in the other ballets, as a comic devil in *Johannesnatten* and Gennaro in *Napoli*. Von Rosen's production of the latter looks even better on this big stage than in the earlier version which the Gothenburg Ballet brought to Sadler's Wells a few years back. It also contains an unfamiliar addition, a *pas de deux* for Gennaro and Teresina in the last scene: it is taken from Bournonville's dances for the

Opera

Rattle

St Edmundsbury
Cathedral/Radio 3

Ever since Coventry Cathedral in 1962 every performance of Britten's *War Requiem* is an occasion, if only because of the huge forces that must be assembled. On Sunday night, as part of the Aldeburgh Festival, its celebrations and its warnings were brought to the cathedral of Bury St Edmunds by the City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra and Chorus, the choristers of Norwich Cathedral and soloists under Simon Rattle.

It was not the place and time alone that gave this performance its special resonance. Neither was it merely the acoustic that accounted for what was, in every way, a weightier, broader, still more detailed conception of the work than that presented by Mr Rattle: not so long ago at the Festival Hall. Now there was space and time enough for each section to build and sustain its own force, and yet for the "Liber Me" to seem a mighty *consummatio*, ex. with the timelessness of the boys' chorus and the immediacy of the soloists powerfully fused.

It was a proud night for the British — the more so since the excellent production is by Mary Skeaping, who has succeeded in incalculating a fine sense of ceremonialism in all the dancers and added many tiny details that enhance the drama. If I sing at Katharine Olsen for her temperament and musicality, it is not that the others lacked those qualities, only that her dancing had the intangible excitement that suggests a potentially exceptional quality. Clearly, however, she will not lack friendly rivals to make the going.

Niels Simonsen, whose Flormund gave courteous support to both the new *Auroras*, really came into his own in the other ballets, as a comic devil in *Johannesnatten* and Gennaro in *Napoli*. Von Rosen's production of the latter looks even better on this big stage than in the earlier version which the Gothenburg Ballet brought to Sadler's Wells a few years back. It also contains an unfamiliar addition, a *pas de deux* for Gennaro and Teresina in the last scene: it is taken from Bournonville's dances for the

young dancer from Peru, plays in suggesting absolute purity and the most depraved lasciviousness, and can switch from one to the other in an instant. Everyone I met in Malmö, including a strong contingent of visitors down from Stockholm and some across from Copenhagen, insisted on how Elsa Marianne von Rosen had transformed the company. She deftly shares the credit to her ballet master, Donald Kirkpatrick. Enough praise is due for both to bask in it. This is a company obviously full of spirit and working tremendously hard to achieve its potential, which on this show is considerable.

John Percival

Aldeburgh Festival

CBSO/Rattle

Festival Hall

Within the grand design, the boys' voices were sharp, direct and objective. The CBSO Chorus were sensitive to the taste of each line, spitting out the human curse of the Dies Irae against consistently fine brass playing, or busy with the fierce detail of "Quam Olim Abrahæ".

The pillars and — vaulting worked wonders for the scattering of word and note in the Sanctus in telling preparation for John Shirley-Quirk's "After the Blast of Lightning". The entire work is, of course, deep inside his system, and it shows, each word weighted and placed with perfect consideration for particular sound.

His steady, even half-tone at the work's rising point, where the enemy/friend offers the waters of forgiveness, was matched expressively, if not quite in minute vocal control, by Anthony Rolfe Johnson's considered and individually appropriate interpretation of Owen's words. He brought to his solo a human substance and detail which Jo Ann Pickett, winner of the 1981 Gold Award at Snape, was never quite able to find.

Hilary Finch

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London concert

RPO/Weller

Festival Hall

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John Percival

Bath Festival

Arditti Quartet

Guildhall

Carter's First Quartet of 1947, with which they ended, is the earliest work they play — and a constant battle with complex new works ensure that there is little relaxation in their music-making. On this occasion, that tension was screwed up to breaking point by the British première of a quartet by Xenakis, *Tetras*, written especially for them and first performed in Lisbon three days earlier.

Plunging into the heavy, moaning *Alissandrion* familiar from his orchestral works Xenakis here constructs, in a piercingly direct and quite accessible manner, blocks of noise which are assembled, knocked down, and reassembled with great dramatic skill. In the first six minutes we hear high whining harmonics over rhythmic cross-accented attacks; then quickly evaporates into high trilled chords.

There is a break (or was it just that everyone had to turn over their huge placards of music at the same moment?) and then a much shorter section in which Stravinskian chugging rhythms, cross-accented, are tossed around and developed to a point of complexity. At 14 minutes the lines diverge, there is a sudden wisp of quiet

harmonics, and just as suddenly silence. Once again one is amazed by Xenakis's ability to imagine more new sounds and demand more from his instrumentalists than one would have thought possible; perhaps there is something naive in the quality of the imagination, but it is brilliantly realized.

This new work rather put in the shade the more amiable sound-effects of Ligeti's Second Quartet. But the perfect foil to Xenakis's sonic flamboyance was the intellectual rigour of Carter's First Quartet in a splendid performance in which only the superlative concert did the players show any signs of tiring.

Nicholas Kenyon

London concert

RPO/Weller

Festival Hall

A summer Sunday afternoon is hardly the time to look for fresh insights into the "Emperor" Concerto, but Andreas Schiff had ideas of his own about it in his performance with the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra. These included a stronger contrast than usual between the piano's rhythmic flow and the lyrical content of the movement, and it would clearly take more than the removal of a crying baby from directly behind the orchestra to fit the role of warrior maid and loving daughter. Face, form and voice were equally handsome. Only in the long Act III farewell did one sense a diminution of vocal and dramatic resources, which led it to drag.

David Littlejohn

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Investment and Finance

City Editor
Anthony Hilton

THE TIMES

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STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index 721.3 up 4.2
FT Gibson 83.60 up 0.69
Bargainbox 23.844
Tring Hall USM Index 174.6 up 1.1

Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones index 8,598.65 up 36.21
Hongkong: Hang Seng index 886.52 (closed)

New York: Dow Jones Industrial Average 1,204.83 up 8.72

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE
Sterling \$1.5525, down 1.75
Index 85.4 down 1.5
DM 3.9625
Fr 11.9125, down 0.1750
Yen 376.50, down 4
Dollar
Index 125.3, down 0.1
DM 2.5455
Gold
\$412, up 50 cents
NEW YORK LATEST
Gold \$413
Sterling \$1.5520

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Base rates 10
3-month interbank 9.75-9.84
Euro-currency rates:
3-month dollar 9.75-9.84
3-month DM 5.1-5.15
3-month 14.75-14.75
ECRD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme
Average reference rate for interest period May 4 to June 7, 1983 inclusive: 10.334 per cent

PRICE CHANGES

Sir J Causton 60p +3p
Chloride 24p +3p
Sotheby 58p +62p
J Brown 29p +3p
Kwik Fit 46p +4p
Borthwick 23p +2p
Eison & Robins 41p -4p
Comb Tech 37.5p -3.5p
Solicitors Law 30p -2p
Polly Peck 215p -51p
Grindlays Hodge 187p -12p
Hill Bristol 80p -5p

TODAY

INTERIM: Carlton, Comunications, Arthur Guinness and Sons, Hanson Trust, Ernest Jones (Jewellers), Kenning Motor Corp, Plaxtons (GB), Premier consolidated Oil Fields, Trident Televison FINALS: Aitken Nume Holdings, Associated Heat Services, Blackwood Group, British and American Film Holdings, Butterfield-Harvey Capital Gearing Trust, Chapman Industries, Churchnbury Estates, Countyside and New Town Properties, Daven International, Hazelwood Foods, Gavor Tin Mines, GB Papers, Law Land, Thomas Fisher Holdings, International Sigma Corp, Leigh Interests, Pivotal Standard, Rowans, Limited Electronic Holdings, John Wardington, Winterbottom Energy Trust.

Bid to wind up six Hunt firms

Petitions for the compulsory winding up of six companies formerly controlled by Mr Keith Hunt, the missing financier, will be heard in the High Court in London today.

Mr Philip Heslop, counsel for the Trade Secretary, who has brought the petitions, told Mr Justice Harman yesterday that they were the first batch of petitions against companies controlled by Mr Hunt, an investment and commodities adviser.

Moves by representatives of investors to bring petitions against four other Hunt companies — Future, Index, Euromarket Securities International, Exchange Securities, Financial Services and Exchange Securities, Investment Management — were adjourned until some time after June 27 in order for evidence to be presented.

● **Liffe Record:** The London International Financial Futures Exchange (Liffe) had another record day's trading yesterday. The number of contracts traded hit 8,427 compared with the previous record of 7,972. There were 2,679 gilts contracts traded and Eurodollar contracts were also very active, responding to the better-than-expected US money supply figures.

● **BANK BUY:** The Royal Bank of Scotland will buy Seattle-First National Bank (Switzerland) Zurich from Seattle-First Bank. Pending the deal is approved by the regulatory authorities, the Zurich bank will be renamed Williams & Glyn's Bank AG and will be developed locally and internationally.

● **CHINA CONTRACT:** China has selected Simoncavies of Stockport, to modernize the grain intake and storage facilities at the ports of Dalian and Tianjin. Two contracts totaling about £14m cover design and supply of four Simoncavies twin-belt elevators, conveyor, weighing and other associated equipment.

WALL STREET

Dow dips after early gain

New York (AP-Dow Jones) After early increases stocks fell in active trading. The Dow Jones Industrial Average was up 10 points, but dropped back 10 points to 1,204.

The transportation average was down 24 points to 519.

Advancing issues were marginally over declines.

Mr Marvin Kast, vice-president of Sanford C. Bernstein Co, said that last Friday's money supply figures were much better than expected. The end of the summer is coming up in a couple of weeks and the portfolio movements that should move the market.

The market is very healthy and it looks like the market summer delusions are over. He said that "everyone wants to buy again."

Mr Farrell, market analyst at Merrill Lynch, said that any correction ahead would probably not exceed 10 per cent to 12 per cent, because "many of the big capitalization stocks that affect the Dow are already down 10 per cent or more."

The risk in a correction may be greater in those speculative areas that are the most extended and amount to more than the moderate weakness indicated for the major averages."

American Telephone & Telegraph was up 4c at 64c, General Electric up 3c at 54c, International Business Machines up 1c at 114c, G. D. Searle down 1c at 42c, Coachmen Industries up 3c at 62, and Federal National Mortgage unchanged at 245p.

Union Pacific was trading at 54½ down 1½, NCR 121½ down 1½, Southern Pacific 72, down 1½, Commodore International 33½ down 5.

Spending boom grows stronger

By Frances Williams, Economics Correspondent

The consumer spending boom which began last summer has gone from strength to strength, with business in the shops last month running at record levels.

The volume of retail sales in May was up 0.5 per cent on the month before and more than 6 per cent higher than a year earlier, according to provisional estimates by the Department of Trade released yesterday.

Retailers are hopeful that the trend will continue for most of the year.

A number of factors have fuelled the shopping狂 wave, put more cash into people's pockets, higher real earnings as pay rises have outstripped inflation, easier credit terms which have encouraged people to borrow more, and, according to the Retail Consortium which represents the bulk of Britain's main stores, a booming black economy, and increased spending by tourists, especially from the United States.

The worry remains to what extent higher consumer spending will sink imports, rather than benefit industry at home. Over the three months to May, retail sales rose by 1.5 per cent from the previous three months but imports of consumer goods were 7 per cent higher in the latest three-month period.

RETAIL SALES

	Sales by volume	Sales by value (pounds)	% change on year earlier
1981 Oct	106.4	+9	
1982 Oct	105.0	+8	
1982 Nov	105.4	+8	
1982 Dec	105.5	+8	
1983 Oct	106.8	+8	
1983 Nov	108.9	+8	
1983 Dec	110.7	+9	
1984 Jan	111.1	+8	
1984 Feb	108.6	+8	
1984 Mar	108.3	+8	
1984 Apr	108.9	+10	
1984 May	111.1	+10	
1984 June	112.3	+9	
1984 July	112.9	+9	
1984 Aug	113.0	+9	
1984 Sept	113.0	+9	
1984 Oct	113.0	+9	
1984 Nov	113.0	+9	
1984 Dec	113.0	+9	
1985 Jan	113.0	+9	
1985 Feb	113.0	+9	
1985 Mar	113.0	+9	
1985 Apr	113.0	+9	
1985 May	113.0	+9	
1985 June	113.0	+9	
1985 July	113.0	+9	
1985 Aug	113.0	+9	
1985 Sept	113.0	+9	
1985 Oct	113.0	+9	
1985 Nov	113.0	+9	
1985 Dec	113.0	+9	
1986 Jan	113.0	+9	
1986 Feb	113.0	+9	
1986 Mar	113.0	+9	
1986 Apr	113.0	+9	
1986 May	113.0	+9	
1986 June	113.0	+9	
1986 July	113.0	+9	
1986 Aug	113.0	+9	
1986 Sept	113.0	+9	
1986 Oct	113.0	+9	
1986 Nov	113.0	+9	
1986 Dec	113.0	+9	
1987 Jan	113.0	+9	
1987 Feb	113.0	+9	
1987 Mar	113.0	+9	
1987 Apr	113.0	+9	
1987 May	113.0	+9	
1987 June	113.0	+9	
1987 July	113.0	+9	
1987 Aug	113.0	+9	
1987 Sept	113.0	+9	
1987 Oct	113.0	+9	
1987 Nov	113.0	+9	
1987 Dec	113.0	+9	
1988 Jan	113.0	+9	
1988 Feb	113.0	+9	
1988 Mar	113.0	+9	
1988 Apr	113.0	+9	
1988 May	113.0	+9	
1988 June	113.0	+9	
1988 July	113.0	+9	
1988 Aug	113.0	+9	
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1993 July	113.0	+9	
1993 Aug	113.0	+9	
1993 Sept	113		

COMPANY NEWS
IN BRIEF

Careless Capel and Leonard
Year to 31.3.83
Pre-tax profit, £2.74m (£1.79m).
Statued earnings, 10.42p (8.82p adj).
Turnover, £81.83m (£74.84m).
Net dividend, 2.75p (2.75p).

Sheffield Brick Group
Year to 31.12.82
Pre-tax loss, £518,000 (£163,000).
Loss, 5.28m (£4.81m).
Net dividend, nil (0.75p).

Western Motor Holdings
Year to 31.12.82
Pre-tax loss, £396,000 (£487,000).
Statued earnings, (loss) 18.86p (loss
21.87).
Turnover, £35.66m (£35.29m).
Net dividend, nil (nil).

Scottish National Trust
Half-year to 31.3.83
Pre-tax revenue, £1.76m (£1.71m).
Statued earnings, 1.75p (1.73p).
Net interim dividend, 1.2p (1.15p).

Camford Engineering
Half-year to 31.3.83
Pre-tax profit, £201,000 (£639,000
loss).
Turnover, £19.85m (£19.7m).
Net interim dividend, nil (nil).

London Private Health Group
Year to 32.3.83
Pre-tax profit, £9,300 (£41,500).
Statued earnings, (fully diluted)
0.2p (1.5p).
Turnover, £1.16m (£664,000m).

Scrutons
(company's shares are traded on
the over-the-counter market)
Year to 31.12.82
Pre-tax profit, £1.05m (£299,000).
Statued earnings, 6.0p (5p).
Turnover, 214.32m (£21.3m).
Net dividend, 4.0p (4.0p).

Property Holding & Investment
Trust
Year to 31.3.83
Pre-tax revenue, 25.05m (£3.42m).
Net dividend, 4.0p (3.5p).

• Stewart Nalm has reached
agreement with Gulf Petroleum
Products Co. (GPPC), subject to
shareholders' approval, to acquire
40 per cent of the beneficial
interest in the freshfield of property
at 9-15 Sackville Street, London,
W1, for £4.4m, to be satisfied by
the issue of 3m new ordinary
shares.

• John Mowlem's directors told
yesterday's annual meeting that
because there had not been
disclosed with the annual report
and accounts a contract that they
had considered immaterial the
meeting would have to be
adjourned.

The contract involved a sum of
£500,000, but, despite its insignifi-
cance, technical provisions in the
companies act required it to be
disclosed.

An amendment to the report and
accounts and an explanatory letter
will be sent to shareholders and
formal consideration of the report
and accounts will take place at the
adjourned meeting on July 11.

Saatchi & Saatchi
Year to 31.3.83
Pre-tax profit, £4.83m (£2.4m).
Statued earnings, 10.42p (8.82p adj).
Turnover, £226m (£76m).
Net interim dividend, 2.82p (2.33p).
Share price 520p, up 10p

In the middle of the worst
recession since the war, the
advertising agencies ought to be
feeling the squeeze more than
most - just as they did in the
early 1970s.

Instead, their results are
going from strength to strength.
And the growth is right across
the board and not a case of the
big well-known quoted agencies
poaching accounts from the
smaller less well-known ones.

Industry seems to have
learned the lesson of the early
1970s: it found then that cutting
advertising budgets meant losing
market share. The attitude to
advertising is the same
whether the company is a
manufacturer or a seller of
packaged goods.

The result is reflected both by
the revenue of the independent
television companies - just look
at Central's first set of figures -
and the fact that the advertising
industry's revenues have been
growing faster than the rate of
inflation.

Within this picture, Saatchi &
Saatchi has carved a special
niche if only because of its high
profits as the Conservative
Party's agency. It will not say
what revenue this account
brings in, if indeed a bill is
submitted at all.

The new and more stable

The huge growth in interim
profits reported yesterday re-
flects the acquisition of
Compton Communications a
year ago.

Since then Saatchi has
pushed margins from 1.8 per
cent to 1.6 per cent, a
considerable achievement.

There has also been consider-
able organic growth. Accounts
such as British Airways, said to
be worth £25m a year, will
make a substantial contribution
over the next - who knows? -
10 years. The previous agency
held the account for 36 years.
But don't forget that success in
the big leagues has its price -
gaining BA lost Saatchi British
Caledonian and KLM.

Saatchi is now the eighth
biggest advertising agency in
the world. There are still some
geographic gaps, especially on
the United States West Coast,
so expect one of two small
acquisitions. Second-half profits
growth will not be as spectacular
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£10m for the whole year is
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The new and more stable

successful than many in hand-
ling the transformation when it
lost its empire and had to search
for a new role.

Today the group is spread
across five major areas: banking
and international confirming;

confectionery and
beverage manufacturing;

trading, manufacturing and
merchandising; energy-related
interests and the plantations.

And today the bulk of its
profits, £8.5m out of a total
pre-tax of £15m, come from the
United Kingdom. Of the rest
£3.6m from Africa and £2.9m
from Asia are the most significant.

It is easy to see where and
why the group had problems.
Banking had a troubled year
and turned in a £362,000 loss,

largely reflecting the twin
problems of lower trade and
higher interest rates.

Manufacturing slipped a
little, though any avoidance of
loss, given the United Kingdom's
trading conditions, must be
scored as an achievement.

And the energy interests, a most
astute diversification, powered
upwards for a £1.6m gain.

The issues then for Finlay is
not whether it has the manage-
ment skill to run what it has, but
whether it can find the oppor-
tunities to continue re-positioning
itself for the 1980s. So far it
seems to have more ideas and
potential than is recognized in
the share price.

The new and more stable

worlds of North America and
Australia are far smaller.

Ironically, it is the plantation
business which has proved the
major force behind what is at
first sight a commendable surge
in profits. It has provided
£2.5m against just £2.0m, in
1981 accounts for all of the rise
from £13.1m to £15.0m at the
group pre-tax level.

But a combination of extra-
ordinary items and increased
tax absorbs most of this
improvement.

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APPOINTMENTS

New head at Morgan Crucible

Dr Bruce Farmer takes over as group managing director of the Morgan Crucible Company on July 1 from Mr John Gilbert who is retiring. Mr David Dunbar becomes chairman of Thermic division. Mr Graham Swetnam, from the BOC Group, takes over the finance function.

Mr Brian Denney has been elected deputy chairman of the British Insurance Brokers' Association.

Mr G. J. McKenna has joined the board of Matheson & Company.

Mr Oliver Whitehead has been appointed managing director of John Laing International, but will continue as a joint managing director of John Laing Construction.

Mr Norman S. Bergel has joined the board of County Bank as a director in the international division. He was previously a director of Orion Royal Bank.

Mr Andrew Caldecott has joined the board of Electronic Rentals Group as a non-executive director.

Mr David Wildsmith has been appointed a director of Charterhouse Japfest Investment Management. He was formerly investment manager of the British Airways Pension Fund.

Mr Malcolm Hughes has been appointed general manager (market planning) and Mr Tim Melville-Ross general manager (housing) of Nationwide Building Society.

Mr Alastair McCorquodale, chairman of McCorquodale, has become a director of Guardian Royal Exchange Assurance.

Mr A. Sherazee has been appointed chairman and chief executive of Blackfriars Insurance, a subsidiary of Unilever.

Mr Archie T. Gibson, divisional general manager (marketing and development) is to be joint general manager (branch administration - east area) in succession to Mr Iwan R. S. Robson who is retiring.

Mr David M. Dunlop, a district manager, branch administration east area, is to be assistant general manager with responsibility for the marketing, development, public affairs and VISA functions. Mr John C. Robertson, manager, central banking services, has been appointed assistant general manager.

This advertisement is issued in compliance with the requirements of the Council of the Stock Exchange. It does not constitute an invitation to any person to subscribe for or purchase any Preference Shares.

Extel
GROUP

EXTEL GROUP PLC

(Incorporated in England under the Companies Acts 1962 and 1967)

Issue of 838,198 10½ per cent. Cumulative Preference Shares of £1 each

The Council of the Stock Exchange has admitted the above-mentioned Preference Shares to the Official List. Particulars of the rights attaching to them are available in the Extel Statistical Service and copies of the statistical card may be obtained during usual business hours on any weekday (Saturdays excepted) for the next fourteen days from:

Saring Brothers & Co., Limited,
8 Bishopsgate,
London EC2N 4AE
or from

Hoare Govett Limited,
319/325 High Holborn,
London WC1V 7PB.

14th June 1983

Japan Air Lines has new position for super executive.



Japan Air Lines introduce a completely unique class of travel on all B747s.

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And all for a mere 5% premium over our Executive Class.

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service and attention to detail for which JAL is renowned.

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JAPAN AIR LINES

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the more the details matter.

JAPAN AIR LINES

Torin Douglas: Marketing and Advertising

Why British management is being told to put emphasis on design

Channel 4 may not have attracted as many viewers and as much advertising revenue as it would have liked, but it is already picking up awards, the latest batch of which recognises the young television channel's achievement in the field of graphic design.

Last week, it won a coveted gold and two silver awards at the Design & Art Directors' Association's 21st annual dinner for its corporate identity on screen, while one of its programmes, *The Snowman*, won a silver animated film. Another, the autumn - scheduled series, *Spice of Life*, won the gold award for television graphics.

Television is giving design companies such as Robinson Lambie-Nairn (the Channel 4 corporate identity) and Lodge Cheeseman (*Spice of Life*) unrivalled opportunities to show their flair and imagination. Of the four design areas that D & AD is concerned with - advertising, graphic, television and editorial design - television is currently the strongest, with both the BBC and the ITV companies outstanding in their use of title sequences for programmes such as *Smiley's People*, *Omnibus*, or *The South Show*.

Yet if television graphic design is currently in the ascendancy, there is no doubt that all four of D & AD's areas of concern have shown British design at its best over the past 20 years, building this country's reputation that it simply does not have when it comes to the design of products.

It has become a common-place in recent years that British advertising is "the best in the world" which may well be one reason many observers are now detecting a "fall-off" in the

standard of design.

Similarly, in editorial design, publications such as *The Sunday Times* and *Now* have, in their day, carved out international reputations as publishers such as Penguin and a number of packaging companies.

British Rail's High Speed Train, the Parker 25 pen, the Kenwood Chef mixer, razors for Wilkinson, irons for Morphy Richards, the Kodak Instamatic and many other products are his.

Unfortunately, though such talents may exist in greater numbers, few are given the

recognition that design is one of the first and most vital aspects of sales.

Fortunately, the problem has

at last been recognised - thanks largely to vigorous lobbying on the part of established British designers such as Sir Terence Conran - and the Government has put its weight behind a

drive to get British management

to recognize that design is one of the first and most vital

aspects of product marketing.

The Department of Industry

has been funding a design

consultancy scheme through the

Design Council since the start

of year, offering companies

up to 15 days' free design

consultancy and a further 15

days at half-price. The scheme

has been promoted with full

page advertisements in the

quality press on the theme

"Design for Profit", showing a

number of examples of British

design success stories.

These include the British

Leyland Range Rover, the

Sinclair ZX81 Computer, the

Dunlop Max 150G carbon fibre

tennis racket, the Westland 30

Helicopter and designs from

Laura Ashley.

"It is a sad state of affairs that

Advertising
Sainsbury's own
SUBJECTS
Healthcare



invisible earnings for the British economy. This is something to be proud of, as D & AD is actively seeking out ways to foster and encourage British design to greater endeavour."

Yet Britain has produced such outstanding designs in the fields of advertising, packaging, books, newspapers and magazines, why has it not done so in the area in which, in economic terms at least, it really counts - the design of products? The answer has to be laid at the door of the management. Except in the areas where visual communication is part of the product - television, books, newspapers and magazines - design has been seen as a slightly frivolous "extra".

British products find it hard

to gain acceptance in overseas

markets, where design is seen as

as integral part of a product. In

turn, as the British public has

demanded better designed

goods, people have turned away

from British products in favour

of the better looking German,

Japanese, Italian and French

models. The motor industry is

one prime example - though

design alone is not to blame for

its ills. But another current

area for importers is that of

small electrical appliances,

where companies such as

Braun, which have taken design

seriously for many years, are

taking a rapidly increasing share

of sales.

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"It is a sad state of affairs that

ing director of Hepworth (Retail), says.

"We have discovered the meaning of marketing with a capital 'M' and not before time, you might think. We have a new shop profile - a cool grey background with a red display colonnade - taking the place of an old brown and gold livery. The ashwood trim, the delicate lighting and displays within the shop, create a unique Hepworths shopping atmosphere."

Mr Russell is quick to point out that there is far more to the change than just a new shop design and new merchandise policies and this, of course, is crucial to the whole business of good design.

It cannot be just tacked on in order to create a new image, unless that image is reinforced by all the other aspects of a company - the quality of the goods, the attitude of the staff and the first to go."

One area in which design can totally alter the fortunes of a company is retailing, as the Burton Group, which has had a long relationship with design consultants Fitch & Company, has demonstrated and as is now

being shown, not for the first time, by Sir Terence Conran.

Sir Terence is currently focusing his attention on the Mothercare side of his Habitat/Mothercare empire and we shall shortly be seeing the first significant fruits of his labours with the launch of a new range of merchandise.

Last month, he gave up the chairmanship of the menswear retailers, J Hepworth, but not before he had been on hand to see the total relaunch of the chain, with a new range of merchandise, new store designs and corporate style and a new advertising campaign to put across the changes.

"We have spent more than a year planning and putting into action what is, in effect, the rebirth of a famous high street name", Mr Bob Russell, man-

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by or on behalf of Malaysia or any political subdivision or taxing authority thereof or thereon. The foregoing shall not apply to the imposition of or withholding or deduction for: (i) an amount of any such tax, duty, levy, assessment or other charge or a payment of principal or interest in respect of Stock where the holder thereof is liable to such tax, duty, levy, assessment or other charge by reason of having his residence in Malaysia, maintaining in Malaysia a permanent establishment to which the holding of such Stock is attributable for the purposes of Malaysian Income Tax.

Events of Default

(i) Malaysia shall default in any payment of interest in respect of the Stock or any part of it and such default shall not have been cured by payment therin within 10 days after the due date therefor.

(ii) Malaysia shall default in the performance of any other covenant in respect of the Stock and such default shall continue for a period of 30 days after written notice thereof shall have been given to Malaysia at the office of the Registrar by the holder of such Stock.

(iii) (a) an event of default, as defined in any mortgage, indenture or instruments under which there may be incurred, or by which may be secured or evidenced, any indebtedness (as defined under "States" above), whether such indebtedness now exists or shall hereafter be created, shall happen and (1) such event of default shall result in such indebtedness becoming due and payable prior to the date on which it would otherwise become due and payable; (2) payment thereof shall be delayed or arrears within 20 days of the written notice given to Malaysia at the office of the Registrar by the holders of 25 per cent. or more of the principal amount of the Stock then outstanding or pursuant to an Extraordinary Resolution as defined in the Deed Poll of the Stockholders requiring Malaysia to take such steps as it may consider necessary to secure such resumption or annulment; or (b) any indebtedness is not paid at its maturity (as extended by any grace period originally applicable thereto) or (c) in the case of a guaranteed trust note.

then, at the option of and upon written demand of Malaysia as her attorney at the Registrar by a holder of Stock, the Stock held by such person shall become due and payable at par, together with accrued interest as the date of actual redemption, upon the date that such written demand is received unless prior to such date Malaysia shall have cured all such defaults.

Prescription

If any principal or interest in respect of Stock which was Registered Stock on the due date for payment of such principal or interest remains unclaimed for a period of 10 years (at the date of principal or 5 years (at the date of interest) from the later to occur of (i) such due date for payment thereof and (ii) the date on which the officer or warrant in payment thereof will first despatched, such principal or interest (as the case may be) will be forfeited and revert to Malaysia and the rights in respect of the person otherwise entitled thereto shall become void. Each Bearer Bond and Coupon as mentioned in "Payments" above) each Coupon will be void unless surrendered for payment within a period of 10 years and 5 months, respectively, from the later to occur of (i) its due date for payment and (ii) the date on which the full amount of moneys payable in respect of the Stock on such date having been received by the Principal Paying Agent, notice of such receipt to be given to Stockholders in accordance with "Notices" below.

Replacement of Stock Certificates, Bearers Bonds and Coupons

If any Stock Certificate, Bearer Bond or Coupon is mutilated, defaced, destroyed, stolen or lost it may be replaced at the specified office of the Registrar in the case of a Stock Certificate or of the Exchange Agent in the case of a Bearer Bond or Coupon upon payment by the claimant of such costs as may be incurred in connection therewith and on such terms as to evidence and indemnify as Malaysia and the Registrar, or as the case may be, the Exchange Agent may require. Mutilated or defaced Stock Certificates, Bearer Bonds or Coupons must be surrendered before replacements will be issued.

Title to Bearers Bonds and Coupons

Malaysia and any Paying Agent may treat the holder of any Bearer Bond or Coupon as the absolute owner thereof (whether or not such Bearer Bond or such Coupon shall be overdue and notwithstanding any notice of ownership or writing thereon) for the purposes of receiving payment and for all other purposes.

Notices

All notices will be valid if despatched by post to each Stockholder at his registered address, in the case of joint holders, to the address of the holder whose name stands first in the Register and it is published in one leading daily newspaper printed in the English language and with general circulation in London or, if this is not practicable, in a newspaper printed in the English language having general circulation in Europe. It is specified, however, that publication of such notices will normally be made in *The Financial Times*. Any such notice will be deemed to have been given on the later of the day following the date of such despatch and the date of the first such publication.

Modification of Rights

The conditions of the Stock and the provisions of the Deed Poll and the rights of the Stockholders are subject to modification pursuant to an Extraordinary Resolution of the Stockholders as provided in the Deed Poll.

Governing Law, Jurisdiction and Waiver of Immunity

The conditions of the Stock and the provisions of the Deed Poll shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of England.

Malaysia will immediately give any day that any suit, action or proceeding ("proceedings") arising out of or in connection with the Stock may be brought in the English courts or in any competent court in Malaysia will submit to the non-exclusive jurisdiction of, and, to the extent that it is legally able to do so, will waive irretrievably any immunity (as it may otherwise be entitled) if proceedings brought in, such such suit and will consent generally in respect of any proceedings arising out of or in connection with the Stock to the giving of any relief or the sale of any process in the English courts in connection with such proceedings including, without limitation, the making, enforcement or execution against any property whatsoever irrespective of its use or intended use of any judgment which may be given in such proceedings. Malaysia will designate and appoint the most senior person in London for the time being representing Malaysia in diplomatic or consular affairs as its authorized agent for the receipt of any writ, judgment or other process in connection with proceedings in England and will agree that any such judgment or other process shall be sufficient and effective served on Malaysia if delivered to the said representative at his official address for, if none, his address for the time being in England or in any other manner permitted by law.

Use of Proceeds

The net proceeds to be received by Malaysia from the issue of the Stock will be credited to an account of Bank Negara Malaysia (the Central Bank of Malaysia) on behalf of Malaysia. Such funds will be used for development purposes under the Development Funds Act 1986.

STOCK EXCHANGE DEALING

The Stock in both registered and bearer forms will be dealt in on the Stock Exchange in London in the Gilt-edged market. The Stock will normally be traded for settlement and delivery on the working day after the date of the transaction. Under current market practice, the price of the Stock will be quoted exclusive of accrued interest.

It is expected that dealings on The Stock Exchange will begin on Friday, 17 June, 1983 for deferred settlement on Thursday, 23 June, 1983.

UNITED KINGDOM TAXATION

In the case of interest payable in respect of Registered Stock, United Kingdom income tax (at currently 50 pence in the pound) will be deducted from each payment and deducted by the inland Revenue, except that, under current law and inland Revenue practice, payments will be made gross to persons whose registered addresses are outside the United Kingdom, provided:

(a) that the payment is made directly to an address abroad with a branch of a United Kingdom company (including a bank) and

(b) that the Reparator does not recognize the person as a person in the United Kingdom and does not recognize that the payment is being made directly or indirectly, so, or for the account of, such a person, including a branch abroad of such a branch.

Persons who are not resident for tax purposes in the United Kingdom may send a claim form A3 to the Inspector of Foreign Dividends for exemption from United Kingdom income tax on interest payable in respect of Registered Stock on grounds of non-residence.

In the case of interest payable in respect of Bearer Bonds through a Paying Agent in the United Kingdom, United Kingdom Income tax at the rate of 100% will be deducted from each payment and deducted by the inland Revenue unless, under current law and inland Revenue practice, payments will be made gross to persons whose registered addresses are outside the United Kingdom, provided:

(a) evidence is produced that the beneficial owner of the Bearer Bonds and Coupons in question is not resident in the United Kingdom or

(b) payment is made to a bank in the United Kingdom recognized as such by the inland Revenue and such bank certifies that it is the beneficial owner of the Bearer Bonds and Coupons in question.

Payments of interest in respect of Bearer Bonds through a Paying Agent outside the United Kingdom will, under current law and practice, be made free of any United Kingdom withholding tax. A claim in the United Kingdom by, presenting a Claim or Bearer Bond, collects payment of any such interest on behalf of a beneficial owner who does not produce evidence that he or it is not resident in the United Kingdom will be obliged to deduct United Kingdom tax (at the rate of 100%) and account for it to the inland Revenue.

Stockholders who are liable to United Kingdom tax on capital gains should note that the provision in Section 67 of the Capital Gains Tax Act 1979 which exempts from tax capital gains on Gilt-edged securities (as then defined) held for more than 12 months will not apply to the Stock.

MALAYSIA

Malaysia is an independent and sovereign nation within the British Commonwealth. It was formed in September 1963 by the Federation of Malaya, Sarawak, Sabah and Singapore in August 1965. Singapore separated from the Federation. Malaysia is a constitutionally elected monarchy; the King (The Yang Di-Pertuan Agong) is elected for a five-year term by and from among the hereditary rulers of nine of the States of Malaysia that comprising the States.

having non-hereditary Governors). Federal legislative power is vested in the Federal Parliament which consists of the King, a Senate (which is appointed by the King and the States) and a House of Representatives (which is elected by universal adult suffrage). Malaysia is a member of the United Nations, the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

Malaysia covers an area about 1.4 times that of the United Kingdom. Peninsular Malaysia (about 40 per cent. of the total area) is separated from Sarawak and Sabah to the north of Borneo Island by 400 miles of the South China Sea. Malaysia is situated slightly north of the equator and has a tropical climate. In 1982 the estimated population was 14.2 million. The population is multi-racial. Malays and other indigenous people comprise about 56 per cent. of the total, Chinese 33 per cent., Indian 9 per cent. and others 2 per cent.

The economy is founded on agriculture (principally rubber, palm oil and timber), oil and mining. However, in recent years the manufacturing sector has grown in importance and in 1982 accounted for 16 per cent. of GDP at 1970 constant prices. The largest employers are agriculture (23 per cent. of the work force in 1982), manufacturing (16 per cent.), government services (15 per cent.) and finance, insurance and commerce (14 per cent.). The economy is essentially free enterprise, although the government initiates and directs economic development by way of five-year plans. The government owns and operates certain basic facilities such as the railway system and the telecommunications system and participates in certain other economic activities.

Malaysia is a net exporter of oil (1982 exports M\$7.578 million, imports M\$1.463 million); its estimated proven reserves are 2.3 billion barrels and current production is at the rate of 131 million barrels per year. Over one-third of oil exports are made to Japan. Significant amounts of natural gas have been discovered and reserves are estimated to be 39 thousand billion cubic feet. Export to Japan of liquefied natural gas (LNG) commenced in January 1983. Deposits of coal and gas have recently been found in Sarawak and reserves are estimated to be 400 million tonnes.

Gross imports amounted to 48.4 per cent. of GNP in 1982. The most important export markets are Singapore, Japan, USA and the Netherlands. The most important suppliers of imports are Japan, USA and Singapore.

GDP grew by 4.6 per cent. in 1982 (1981: 6.7 per cent.) and GNP by 4.0 per cent. (1981: 7.5 per cent.). The slower rate of growth reflected weak demand for primary commodities as a result of the prolonged recession in the major industrial countries. In 1982 exports were sluggish but imports remained buoyant, particularly of machinery and transport equipment. Consequently the 1982 merchandise balance showed a deficit of M\$1.432 million, the first substantial deficit on record. The service account is estimated to show a deficit of M\$28.2 million in 1982, representing mainly freight, insurance, interest and dividends. The current account on the Balance of Payments showed a deficit of M\$7.825 million (1981: M\$5.477 million).

In 1982 the capital account balance showed a substantial surplus of M\$7.838 million (1981: M\$6.848 million) reflecting large inflows of official long-term borrowings and corporate investment capital and the overall balance of payments showed a deficit of M\$16.1 million (1981: M\$1.093 million).

In December 1982 net international reserves held at the Central Bank were M\$9.332 million (1981: M\$7.794 million). The Government encourages foreign capital investment as a means of creating high-technology, introducing modern technology and protecting indigenous expertise. Malaysia's exchange control system is liberal and non-discriminatory.

In 1982 the Consumer Price Index increased by 5.6 per cent. (1981: 9.8 per cent.) and the rate of inflation is presently 4.3 per cent. per annum. Unemployment is presently 8.2 per cent. of the workforce (1981: 5.7 per cent.).

This Federal Government has achieved surpluses in the domestic current account since 1973. For 1983 the domestic current account is also expected to 1983 a surplus estimated at M\$1.424 million. With development expenditure and net lending to State Governments and public corporations budgeted at M\$8.900 million, the overall deficit for 1983 is expected to be reduced to M\$4.76 million compared with M\$10.185 million in 1982. The deficit is expected to be financed by domestic and foreign borrowing.

The total direct debt of the Federal Government at 31 December, 1982 was M\$14.547 million (£11.051 million), of which M\$28.460 million (£15.750 million) was external debt and the equivalent of M\$13.087 million (£3.481 million) was external funded debt. At 31 December, 1982, the Federal Government had guaranteed to governmental agencies M\$1.038 million (£376 million) of domestic debt and the equivalent of M\$3.705 million (£666 million) of external debt. The external debt service payments of the Federal Government, consisting of principal and interest, is estimated to have totalled M\$1.515 million in 1982, a sum equal to 4.5 per cent. of earnings from the export of goods and services (1981: 2.6 per cent.).

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THE TIMES TUESDAY JUNE 14 1983

BUSINESS NEWS

19

MARKET REPORT • by Michael Clark

US buyers lift prices

ACCOUNT DAY: Dealing began, June 6. Dealing end, June 17. Contango Day, June 20. Settlement Day, June 27.

The Americans again came to the rescue of the London stock market yesterday just when it looked as though share prices were running out of steam.

Blue chips and oil companies gained the most from the latest onslaught from across the Atlantic as the combination of a weaker pound and dearer dollar offered some interesting bargains.

Glaze recovered from early weakness to close 45p up a 45p, having been as low as 88p earlier. Beecham was another firm market, adding 8p to 373p, while Bowater managed a further gain of 6p to 113p.

oil oils British had a noteworthy performance, closing 10p higher at 215p—the price at which the shares were issued in the government self-off last November. In their partly-paid form, the shares hit a low of 42p as the City institutions shunned them. This will be good news for those small shareholders who sat patiently hoping to recoup their losses.

Also in oils, Shell rose 18p to 540p, BP 14p to 408, Ultramar 17p to 604p and Burmah 4p to 156p.

As a result of the strong gains the FT index continued to

advance towards 730, which had been tipped as a possible takeover target for a few weeks ago.

Glaze reached at the General Election.

In the event, the FT index ended the day 4.2 higher at 1

115p when it came to

possible takeover target for

Glaze, which had been tipped as a possible takeover target for a few weeks ago.

First National Finance

slipped to 64p. Security

Pacific, the California Bank

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A quiet-spoken contender for the top Fed job

High-priced economist who is a short-priced favourite

New York (NYT) - For a man who likes to talk in terms of probabilities and likelihoods, Mr Alan Greenspan is remarkably reticent about the odds of his succeeding Mr Paul Volcker as chairman of the US Federal Reserve Board.

"I would very much like to see him continue in the job, because I think he's doing very well," Mr Greenspan says. "As to whether I would do it if he is not reappointed, I frankly haven't confronted the question."

It is the areas he has confronted, from the recent reform of the social security system to his three-year stint as chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers under President Ford, that have made the business of being Alan Greenspan such a successful one.

He has been in the right place at the right time. A consistently conservative economist in an era when the prevailing economic and political winds were shifting from left to centre to somewhat right of centre.

"Of all the Republican economists since President Nixon took over, Alan was the only one, along with Arthur Burns, who combined in-depth knowledge of the economy with conservative values," says Mr Otto Eckstein, a member of the President's Council of Economic Advisors during the Johnson Administration, and now chairman of Data Resources. Alan has managed to avoid all the way-out positions. He's not a simple-minded supply-sider. He's not a simple-minded monetarist; he's an all-round conservative economist."

Mr Greenspan is 57 and one of America's leading and most sought-after economists. He can often be found on television or in Washington or in the most



GREENSPAN: Work is central to his life

powerful of corporate boardrooms offering his views on economic affairs, politics and the day's social issues.

The bespectacled, soft-spoken economist is almost everyone's first choice for the Fed job should Mr Volcker step aside. The only question is whether he is the president's choice, too.

Those who know him say they think he would take the job if asked, although several thought it would be hard for him to leave Townsend-Greenspan, the economic consulting firm he and the late Mr William Townsend founded in 1953. Although Greenspan, who holds the vast majority of the stock in the privately held firm, will not discuss either its finances or its clientele, with nearly 200 clients from among the largest financial institutions and manufacturers in the nation.

Though he's looking for new, larger quarters, Mr Greenspan

says he is most comfortable not on television or at fashionable dinner parties, but at work in his New York office overlooking the tip of Manhattan and New York harbour.

Work is so central to his life that little else, except perhaps baroque music, seems to engage him. He is deliberately understated, and although his candour and calm give him a distinct charm, even his friends say he is somewhat lacking in style, charisma, and sense of humour.

"He's honest and decent and just about the brightest guy I've ever met," says Robert Kavesh, a New York University economics professor who met Mr Greenspan when both were students in the late 1940s. "He's not given to strong emotions, I don't think I've ever seen him get really angry. I consider him a very good friend but sometimes you just want to say, 'Damn it, Alan, tell me a dirty

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION To the Holders of

Government of New Zealand

Twenty Year 5 3/4% Bonds due July 1, 1985

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, pursuant to the provisions of the Bonds of the above-described issue, Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as Fiscal Agent, has drawn by lot for redemption on July 1, 1983 at 100% of the principal amount thereof through operation of the Sinking Fund, \$1,028,000 principal amount of said Twenty Year 5 3/4% Bonds due July 1, 1985 bearing the following distinctive numbers:

OUTSTANDING COUPON BONDS OF \$1,000 EACH BEARING NUMBERS ENDING IN ANY OF THE FOLLOWING TWO DIGITS:
95 96 11 12 13 14 15 20 21 22 23 24 42 43 44 45 53 54 55 56 57 70 71 72 73 74 75 91 92 93 94 95 96

ALSO COUPON BONDS OF \$1,000 EACH BEARING THE FOLLOWING NUMBERS:
5 6 561

FULLY REGISTERED BONDS WITHOUT COUPONS

Number	Principal Amount to be Redemptions	Number	Principal Amount to be Redemptions
R82	\$100,000	R102	\$100,000
R83	100,000	R122	100,000
R84	100,000	R142	10,000

On July 1, 1983, the Bonds, or portions thereof, designated above will become due and payable at the principal amount thereof in such coin or currency of the United States of America as is legal tender for the payment therein of public and private debts, and will be paid upon surrender thereof at the corporate trust office of Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 30 West Broadway, New York, New York 10015, or at the option of the bearer or registered holder but subject to any laws and regulations applicable thereto in the country of any of the following offices, at the offices of Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York in Antwerp, Brussels, Frankfurt, London or Paris, or at the office of Baring Brothers & Co. Limited in London.

Coupon Bonds surrendered for redemption should have attached all unmatured coupons appurtenant thereto. Coupons due July 1, 1983 should be detached and collected in the usual manner.

Upon surrender of a fully registered Bond for partial redemption, there will be issued a new coupon Bond or Bonds or fully registered Bond or Bonds for the unredeemed portion of such fully registered Bond surrendered.

From and after July 1, 1983 interest shall cease to accrue on the Bonds, or portions thereof, herein designated for redemption.

GOVERNMENT OF NEW ZEALAND

June 1, 1983

We'd like to tell you about the benefits of Dial Industry, But our users already speak volumes..



WORLD CUP CRICKET: PAKISTAN UNBALANCED BY IMRAN INJURY

England take a big step nearer final

By John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent

LORD'S: England (4pts) beat Pakistan by eight wickets

England took another confident step towards the semi-finals of the Prudential World Cup when they beat Pakistan yesterday. They had the better of the pitch, there being plenty of life in it early on, and made light work of scoring the 194 they needed to win. Having chosen to bat when they would have done better to field, Pakistan had a bad day.

There was a full house, a rare occurrence on a Monday, whether at Lord's or anywhere else, and the weather lasted just long enough for the match to be finished. Pakistan's one major misfortune was an injury to Imran, which inhibited his batting and prevented him from taking the field. On yesterday's showing he is more than half their side. In his absence they had a multitude of captains.

England bowled as well as for a long time. They wasted nothing. Willis was fast, straight, and sometimes fiery. Full marks to him. They all did well, in fact. Marks plodded up from third man, bowled his disarming off-breaks, and plodded back again. Botham

took two good wickets, and Dilley who worked up a useful pace, gave nothing away.

By comparison, Pakistan's attack was haphazard affair. Without Imran they have nothing in the way of speed and having to bowl at two left-handers, Gower and Fowler, disconcerted Qadir. Even the great O'Reilly never much cared for bowling to Paynter and Leyland. Pakistan's fielding, too, was nothing like as good as England's.

England played the same side that had beaten New Zealand and Sri Lanka. They had, as one selector put it, an "awkward" decision, wanting not to disturb a winning side, yet with three players - Randall, Jesty and Cowans - in their squad of 14 who have still to be given a game. Had England won the toss they would, I think, have put Pakistan in. If so, they would have been justified, if no more, to see that they made a match of it.

If Pakistan were to have any

sort of a chance now, Zaheer, Wasim Raja or Imran was going

to have to make a score. In the event, neither Imran, who took 11 overs over seven runs (an indication not least of his own determination), nor Wasim

Raja did so.

When Imran, having been hit on the foot, sent for a runner, Javed appeared, which must have encouraged England. Seeing and wanting two runs to everyone else's one, Javed is a notoriously hazardous partner.

Yesterday, although there was a

splendid fielding. The only second run there, Zaheer sent him back; too late even for Javed to make his ground. Imran's sideways glance as he and his runner returned to the pavilion together was full of expression.

In the eleventh over Mohsin, trying to break free, misjudged Willis to mid-on, where Tavar held a good, tumbling catch. To keep Zaheer away from the new ball, Mansoor came in next, which was more than he could cope with. Javed, having hit Allott for successive fours in the previous over, was caught at the wicket off a very good one from Botham which went up the hill. By lunch, Mudassar was also out, caught at the wicket down the leg side, hooking at Allott.

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RACING: FORMER DERBY FAVOURITE SEEKS TO REDEEM REPUTATION

Orixo can steal the thunder from Dunbeath

By Michael Phillips, Racing Correspondent

Dick Hern may be down to only a handful of runners this week because coughing has swept through West Isley like the plague. However, he can still draw the first blood at Ascot today by winning the St. James's Palace Stakes, the most valuable prize on the first day of the Royal meeting.

Orixo, Hern's hope this afternoon, proved that he was hale and hearty at Newbury seven days ago when he romped away with the Hermitage Stakes over a mile, the distance of today's race. Every bit as relevant is the fact that Orixo recorded a good time at Newbury. Although all the other winners that day clocked times that were, on good ground, between three and six seconds slower than standard, Orixo was almost par for the course and that was a considerable achievement considering that he was not even threatened throughout the last quarter of a mile.

What also struck me about Orixo was the great zest that he showed. Furthermore, the way that he blew in the unsaddling enclosure afterwards indicated that he could only improve as a result. Last year Orixo hinted that better things were to come when he chased Diesis home in the Middle Park Stakes at Newmarket in the autumn. Now he has the opportunity to make good that point.

With Diesis on the sidelines for the time being, Henry Cecil is relying on Dunbeath, who is out to redeem a reputation that became tarnished at York last month when he trailed in third, a dozen lengths behind Hot Touch, in the Mecca-Dante Stakes.

Insufficient stamina was blamed for that poor showing, so, instead of running in the



Lester Piggott will be hoping that Orixo, on whom he is seen above, will get him off to a flying start in his quest for an eighteenth Royal Ascot jockeys' title

winner of this day when he won the Coventry Stakes for his trainer, who had taken the hard way up life's ladder. Now the unsaddling area will be charged with similar emotion if Our Dynasty wins for Mick Lamberton, because he, too, was an understudy for years before he eventually got the opportunity of a role himself.

Lamberton's training of Our Dynasty this season has been exemplary as his record shows. Yet no one is more aware of the pitfalls that lie ahead than his jockey, Pat Eddery, who has ridden Gimme Pleasure – one of the three Irish challengers in the field – to win in Ireland, besides seeing the others two, Hegemony and Executive Pride, run with them. Eddery rates Gimme Pleasure highly, while still believing that Our Dynasty can remain unbeaten provided, as he puts it, that he is as good on good ground as he has already shown himself to be on Thursday.

In my opinion today's race could come a shade too soon for not only Our Dynasty but also King's Island, who won well at York on Friday. On the other hand Our Dynasty and Gimme Pleasure have both had what purists would regard as ideal preparations for today's trial of strength.

Our Dynasty's connections are also looking to Fine Sun to carry their hopes in the Prince of Wales's Stakes, which is arguably the most open race of its type on today's programme. In going for Sabre Dance I am aware that my selection finished behind Stanerra and Erin's Hope at Sandown recently, but equally conscious that it was his first race of the season and that he can only improve.

STATE OF GOING: Ascot good to firm. Thirsk firm. Tomorrow, Beverley, firm.

Programme for first day of Royal Ascot

Total: Double 3.45, 4.55. Treble 3.5, 4.20, 5.30.

Draw advantage: High numbers best.

[Television (BBC2) 2.30, 3.5, 3.45 and 4.20 races.]

2.30 QUEEN ANNE STAKES (Group III: £15,544; 1m) (11 runners)

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RUGBY UNION: IT IS NOT TOO LATE TO BALANCE SERIES

Lions must claw their way up to the standard set by Campbell

From Terry McLean, Masterton

After studying the frailties which plague the British Lions' preparation for the second game against the All Blacks on Saturday, even a Sherlock Holmes in all his glory might feel tempted to hand in his card to the local detective licensing agency. The problems are considerable. After nine matches, there is no firm evidence of a three-quarter thrust of international quality.

Heavy victories in the two recent matches against West Coast and Southland, achieved principally by fine spurts of play by the back-row, princely goalkicking by Hare, hungry try-sniffing by Carleton and a joyous debut by Melville, masked over the want of true attacking skill.

An observer of poetical cast of mind might be inclined to offer a lament with fine disregard for metre, in such phrases as "O my Butterfields and my Davies long ago," or even "O my Gibsons and my Daves not so long ago."

In terms of the match, the problems are not insuperable. Records amply prove that internationals of modern time are principally decided by goalkicks - and the Lions have Ollie Campbell.

The question is whether the Lions can claw their way up to

the Campbell standard, thereby establishing control, even dominance over the All Blacks - who were not, in the first international, quite so mighty as they had been against the South Africans and the Australians in home internationals in the last two years.

There has been a significant improvement in the senior forward pack. Out of nowhere Calder has emerged as an exceptionally fine player. He may not be so decisive in the tackle as Winterbottom. He could do with a few inches in height. But he reaches the point of contact in good time. His reactions are cool. He is aware, sooner than most, of the possibilities of a situation. His consequential play with the ball is remarkably intelligent.

Paxton, too, has come on as a No 8 of quite unusual pace and as a lineout jumper who goes up a long way. Colclough now truly fits. Norster and Paxton make a formidable lineout. And the senior "professional" among the aliblacks, Andy Haden, took no time, after the first international to tell his newspaper public how severe had been the physical conflict in the match at Christchurch.

It may be that the loss through injury of Squire will diminish the strength of the

Lions pack. Yet for all his formidable appearance, now that his black beard has sprouted, Squire was not among the foremost in the first international. The pity is that O'Driscoll, despite Herculean efforts against Southland, may not be sufficiently fit.

One feels entitled to suppose that in such parts as the pack and the half backs, Campbell and either Laidlow or Melville, the Lions will match the All Blacks and that in dependable goalkicking they will be superior. Harewson, being at best, streakily brilliant.

But as to the rest, even Sherlock Holmes would feel baffled. Woodward's confidence appears to have been destroyed. All of us "expert" outriders of the tour, none of whom has passed a tackle or dropped a pass in 30 - or is it 300? - years, exclaimed in horror when Kieran was not chosen for the first international. Against Southland, a team of soul and spirit and insufficient strength, Kieran displayed neither authority nor daring.

The fault was not entirely his. Irwin takes as kindly to the inside-centre or second five-eighths position as Mr Scarff to Mrs Thatcher and if you are old enough to remember a

New Zealand, who are reputed to have more fine scrum halves than it has sheep - there are just 66-million of these - would cheer loud and long if it could find a Melville.

A winning smile from Ballesteros, holding the trophy and wearing the victor's red jacket

Lions for S Africa?

From Don Cameron, Masterton

A week after this series is over leading British lions and All Black players may play for a world XV is south Africa. The occasion will be the centenary celebrations of Western Province. The World XV will play Western Province at Newlands on July 23 as part of an international against the Lions at Ellis Park on July 30.

The NZRU have approved in principle the idea or some All Blacks playing in South Africa this winter, but the chairman Ces Blazey said yesterday that no specific invitation has been received.

Also seems that Willie John McBride, the Lions Manager and admiral of the South African Rugby might also be involved in arranging some Lions backs for the two games Mr McBride managed side in South Africa last year.

So far at New Zealand are concerned the Western Province are still fully booked for the lions tour and the All Blacks solitary international against Australia on August 20.

At the Lions will stand down on July 18 when will, in McBride's words, pass from his control and be free agents. Any invitations for Lions to play in South Africa would be a matter for the home unions.

He had to fashion two bindles from the last three holes to break clear of Craig Stadler (68 on Sunday) and Andy Bean (67 on

278). A four iron and a putt from all of 25 feet subdued the sixteens (206 yards) so that after a par-four at the seventeenth Ballesteros stood on the last tee contemplating a birdie from 335 yards. A huge drive sent the ball into the trees and he had to walk 180 yards to the green.

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Law Report June 14 1983

Inland Revenue has six years to assess oil tax

Amoco (UK) Exploration Co v Inland Revenue Commissioners Before Mr Justice Walton [Judgment delivered May 27]

For the purpose of quantifying the amount of petroleum revenue tax payable on profits from oil won by participants in the North Sea Oil Taxation Act 1975 did not require the Inland Revenue to make assessments forthwith upon a return being submitted to it. Such assessments could be made at any time within a six-year period dating from the end of a chargeable period.

Accordingly the Act did not limit the expenditure that was allowable against a participant's oil receipts to such expenditure as would have been allowed had an assessment been made forthwith following a return by that participant.

Mr Justice Walton so held in a reserved judgment in the Chancery Division dismissing an appeal by the taxpayer company, Amoco (UK) Exploration Co, against a decision of the special commissioners dismissing an appeal against a 'determination' of the Board of Inland Revenue in relation to petroleum revenue tax for the chargeable period ended December 31, 1976, and against assessments to the six subsequent chargeable periods to the period ended December 31, 1980.

Mr Stewart Bates, QC, Mr J. E. Holroyd, Pearce, QC, and Mr Alastair Wilson for the taxpayer company; Mr Charles Potter, QC, and Mr Robert Carnwath for the Crown.

MR JUSTICE WALTON said that the case was the first concerning the Oil Taxation Act 1975 to come before the High Court.

The point at issue was whether, as the taxpayer company contended, assessments on profits taxable under that Act had to be made forthwith on a return being made by the taxpayer company containing figures which were agreed by the Board, or whether, as the Crown contended, such assessments could be made within the usual six-year period dating from the end of the chargeable period.

It was not obvious why the timing should make any difference to the liability of the taxpayer company, and indeed the air of uncertainty was scarcely dispelled by the judge that the assessments under appeal had resulted in no liability at all.

However, such was the structure of the 1975 Act that there was no doubt that there was a real point in issue between the parties, and that it would be to the taxpayer company's advantage to have oil assessments reached by a road rather different from that traversed by the Crown.

Accepting then that the precise timing of the assessment might be crucial, the first and important argument by the taxpayer company that should be dealt with was the submission that to construe the relevant legislation in a manner which afforded the Crown an opportunity, by advancing or delaying the timing of the assessment, to affect the liability to tax, would to 'told' that Parliament had confined on to the Revenue's discretion affecting the quantum of a taxpayer's liability, see *Yester v IRC* [1980] AC 1145.

The argument was less than convincing. It did not appear to be a proper use of language to say if an act had to be done within a certain period, that the person who had to do it had thereby conferred upon him a discretion.

What could properly be said was that his otherwise unlimited freedom of action was fettered by the time limit for making an assessment. It was agreed that the Revenue had a choice as to timing, but choice had to be exercised properly.

The case depended only on the construction of the relevant part of the 1975 Act, and the difficulties arose because of the interplay of three separate matters: positive amounts (receipts) negative amounts (allowable expenditure) and oil allowance.

For the purposes of the tax, the assessable profit or allowable loss accruing to a participant in any chargeable period was the difference between the sum of the positive amounts and the negative amounts.

Section 8 provided for an oil allowance for each six-month chargeable period that was to be divided between the participants in

proportion to their share of oil won.

Solicitors Ashton Morris Colly & Co, Solicitors of Inland Revenue.

Showroom not in breach of Sunday law

Bury Metropolitan Borough Council v Law Same v Cowburn

Occupiers of a shop did not serve customers on a Sunday within the meaning of the Shops Act 1950 where they merely opened for public hearing appeals listed for appellants to show cause why they should not be dismissed for failure to comply with the Rules of the Supreme Court as amended, said that the appropriate course, where one party was legally aided and an application was made for an appeal to be dismissed by consent, was for a consent to be filed to the dismissal of the appeal by consent with an application by the legally aided party for an order for legal aid taxation. There was no reason for further costs to be incurred merely to get an order for legal aid taxation.

Mr Justice Taylor, with whom Lord Justice Griffiths agreed in the Queen's Bench Divisional Court on June 8, dismissed an appeal by case stated by the local authority against the dismissal by the Bury Justices on November 23, 1982, of two informations under sections 47 and 59 of the Shops Act 1950.

HIS LORDSHIP said that the Act required shops to be closed for the serving of customers on Sunday, not closed on Sunday. If the object of Parliament had been that places like

shops should have been closed in all circumstances on Sundays they would have said so; see *Manchester City Council v Campersald Ltd* [1979] 1 WLR 122 (DC/79/81; unreported, March 22, 1982) per Lord Justice Ormrod.

Clearly it was legitimate for shops to be open on Sunday, and the judge has been justified in finding that this shop had not been open for the serving of customers. The taking of services and addresses was no more than an undertaking to serve customers at some future time.

an oil field in shares proportionate to their share of the oil won during the period. It was comparable with the 'personal allowance' available to individuals in relation to income tax.

Section 2 dealt extensively with what was to be included in the positive and negative amounts. The amounts in question fell under section 2(9)(b).

It described what might be debited to a participant as his share as '(i) any expenditure allowable under section 3 or 4 of this Act for the field which has been allowed on such a claim before the Board have made an assessment to tax or a determination on or in relation to him for the period in respect of the field.'

That presented the kernel of the problem. If the Board had made such a determination before the expenditure in question was taken, the same would be that the taxpayer company might have made a profit which could be reduced by the application of the oil allowance, leaving the whole of the expenditure to be carried forward.

Whereas if (as in fact happened) the Board delayed making the assessments until after it had determined the expenditure, the expenditure would wipe out the profit thus producing the same result.

Consequently the participant would lose the benefit of the oil allowance in that year, since there would be no profits against which to set it and the balance of expenditure available for carry forward would be that much smaller.

One would have expected that expenditure in any particular period would have been set off against profits in that same period, any excess being carried forward to future periods. But the Act did not so provide. The set off was in respect of such expenditure as had been allowed before the assessment was made.

What happened in the present case? The end of the taxpayer company's first chargeable period was December 31, 1976. It made its return on February 25, 1977. The end of its second chargeable period was June 30, 1977; it made the return on August 5, 1977. The end of the third chargeable period was December 31, 1977; it made its return on February 27, 1978.

Then, for the first time, an expenditure claim under section 5 was submitted on April 17, 1978, for the period ending June 30, 1977. That was allowed by the Board on November 9, 1978. It was followed by the determination of the Board in respect of the taxpayer company's returns for the above three chargeable periods on December 11, 1978.

Naturally enough, since the determination was made after the allowance of the Schedule 5 claim in respect of the first claim period by the Board, in making its determination the Board took the figures of allowable expenditure into account when so doing.

The whole of the taxpayer company's case rested on provisions in Schedule 2 to the Act. It submitted that by paragraph 10(1) of that Schedule the Board 'shall make the assessment as soon as it appears to it that the assessable profit had accrued to a participant in a chargeable period.' Thus, said Mr Bates, an assessment had to be made by the Board forthwith.

However, it was to be noted that paragraph 10(1) of the Schedule provided that section 34 of the Taxes Management Act 1970 (applying the six-year time limit for assessments) was to apply to petroleum revenue tax as it applied to other taxes. Mr Bates had dismissed section 34 as being merely in the nature of a long stop.

If the taxpayer company's submissions were correct, then if the Board failed to act as it presumably had – to make the assessment as soon as it was so qualified as to circumstances referred to in paragraph 10, then the conclusion had to be that it had by such failure lost the power to make any assessment. In other words the time limit for making the assessment had expired.

The special commissioners, finding that there was nothing in the Act which they could construe as setting a time limit within which the Revenue was to discharge its duty of making an assessment, had dismissed the taxpayer company's appeal. Their decision on the point as to whether unassessable and the appeal had to be dismissed accordingly.

The case depended only on the construction of the relevant part of the 1975 Act, and the difficulties arose because of the interplay of three separate matters: positive amounts (receipts) negative amounts (allowable expenditure) and oil allowance.

For the purposes of the tax, the assessable profit or allowable loss accruing to a participant in any chargeable period was the difference between the sum of the positive amounts and the negative amounts.

Section 8 provided for an oil allowance for each six-month chargeable period that was to be divided between the participants in

proportion to their share of oil won.

Solicitors Ashton Morris Colly & Co, Solicitors of Inland Revenue.

Legal aid in dismissal of appeals

Bury Metropolitan Borough Council v Law Same v Cowburn

Occupiers of a shop did not serve customers on a Sunday within the meaning of the Shops Act 1950 where they merely opened for public hearing appeals listed for appellants to show cause why they should not be dismissed for failure to comply with the Rules of the Supreme Court as amended, said that the appropriate course, where one party was legally aided and an application was made for an appeal to be dismissed by consent, was for a consent to be filed to the dismissal of the appeal by consent with an application by the legally aided party for an order for legal aid taxation. There was no reason for further costs to be incurred merely to get an order for legal aid taxation.

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Legal Appointments

Davies & Newman Holdings PLC

SOLICITOR

Davies & Newman Holdings PLC is engaged in shipbroking, airline operations, airline engineering, travel and oil-related activities. The Company has a vacancy for a solicitor to handle commercial matters involving aviation, contracts and advisory work. It will be necessary to develop working relationships with senior line management and some travel can be expected.

The post is suitable for a solicitor aged around 30 with at least three years' post qualification experience gained with a commercially orientated practice. A salary in the range of £10,000 - £12,000 will be paid, and airline travel concessions are available. The location is the City.

Please write giving details of age, qualifications, experience and current salary to:

Mr P. Finnegan, Personnel Manager, Davies & Newman Holdings PLC, Bilbao House, 36-38 New Broad Street, London, EC2M 1NH.

Lawyer

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We are West Midland Solicitors with three offices in an agricultural/industrial area. We need to find an energetic solicitor knowledgeable of and with some experience in Company Law and Practice to provide balance and full expansion potential to our Commercial team. The present varied background of the Commercial workload provides opportunities for growth and for an interesting career for the successful candidate. Applications with full C.V. should be sent to the Partnership Secretary, Ivens & Morton, Carlton House, Kidderminster, Worcestershire DY10 1BA.

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BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS
AND MISCCELLANEOUS

BIRTHS
Announcements authenticated by the name and permanent address of the sender, may be sent to:
THE TIMES
209 Queen's Gate Road
London SW7
WCT 8EZ
or telephoned by telephone to 01-947 3211 or 01-927 3323.

Announcements received by telephone between 9.00am and 5.30pm, Monday to Friday, on 01-947 3211 or 01-927 3323. For payment the following day, phone by 1.30pm.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES
WEDDINGS, etc., on Court and Social Page 25 & 26.

Court and Social Page announcements can not be accepted by telephone.

... Anyone who keeps the Law, and keeps it, will stand high in the Kingdom of Heaven.
St. Matthew 5: 19 (KJV).

BIRTHS

ANDERSON - On June 9th, 1983, in Ottawa, to Christopher (Eric) and Gail (Glen) Anderson, a son, James Arthur.

BALLES - On 12th June, to Lynne and Christopher, a son, James Arthur.

BALLES - On June 10th, to Margaret Thomas House, 100, and John Anthony, a son, Christopher.

BROADHEAD - On June 10th to Edmund E. and Barbara, a son, Anthony, a son for Harold.

CALVERT - On 9th June to Diane a son, Christopher Andrew Michael.

CARE - On June 9th, Sue, daughter of William.

CARMICHAEL - On June 9th to Lucy (née McLean) and Peter, a son, David Robert David.

FERGUSON - On June 9th, at 10.30am, at the Royal Infirmary, Grosvenor Road, Liverpool, a son, Alexander.

GARRETT - On June 10th to Harold, a son, Christopher.

HEATH - On June 9th to Diane a son, Christopher Andrew Michael.

MEADES - On June 12 to Thorne and Margaret - and Roger - a son, Edward and Benjamin.

PAGE - On June 9th, at Queen's Hospital, Sidcup, a son, Christopher Ray and Andrew - a son Alexander.

PHILLIPS - On June 9th, to Diane a son, Christopher Andrew Michael.

REED - On June 10th, to Laura and Paul - a son, Jason Paul, brother for the Army.

REED - On June 12 to Thorne and Margaret - and Roger - a son, Edward and Benjamin.

ROBERTSON - On June 9th, to Queen's Hospital, Sidcup, a son, Christopher Ray and Andrew - a son Alexander.

SHIRWELL - On June 8, 1983, at the John Radcliffe Hospital, Oxford, to Diane, daughter, a son, Lucy and David.

SIMONE - On June 10th to Diane a son, Christopher Andrew Michael.

SPACEY - On 11th June (1.30pm) at Guy's Hospital London to Stephen and Diane, a son, Christopher Andrew Michael, recently welcomed healthy son, Daniel Paul.

VON WESTENHOLZ - On June 10 to Jane and Peter - a daughter.

WEINSTEIN - On June 10th to Sachi Spencer Morris and James - a daughter, Holly Alexandra Purcell, sister for Sarah and William.

MARRIAGE

BURMAN - MIVERS On 14th June in St John's Wood, London, Albert, Julianne and Ruth and Michael, son of 10th Berserkers, 61 Blackheath Park, SE3.

DEATHS

BEAUCHAMP - On June 13, Beauchamp, B.C. aged 82. Much loved husband of Mary Elizabeth (née Heslop) and son of 10th Berserkers, Croydon, 11-30 on Friday, June 9.

BELL MARY (ELIZABETH) nee ROLL - On June 10, peacefully at home, wife of 10th Berserkers, widow of Jack and son of Maureen, Brian, Lili and Bernhard. Beaufort Mason, 12.00 noon, St. Mary's Church, Croydon, 11-30 on Friday, June 9.

BLYTH - On June 10th, 1983, at the John Radcliffe Hospital, Oxford, to Diane, daughter, a son, Lucy and David.

BROOK - On June 10th to Diane for Cesar Brook will be at 5.30pm on Saturday, June 17th, at 10.30am on Sunday, June 18th, at 10.30am on Monday, June 19th, at 10.30am on Tuesday, June 20th, at 10.30am on Wednesday, June 21st, at 10.30am on Thursday, June 22nd, at 10.30am on Friday, June 23rd, at 10.30am on Saturday, June 24th, at 10.30am on Sunday, June 25th, at 10.30am on Monday, June 26th, at 10.30am on Tuesday, June 27th, at 10.30am on Wednesday, June 28th, at 10.30am on Thursday, June 29th, at 10.30am on Friday, June 30th, at 10.30am on Saturday, June 31st, at 10.30am on Sunday, June 1st, at 10.30am on Monday, June 2nd, at 10.30am on Tuesday, June 3rd, at 10.30am on Wednesday, June 4th, at 10.30am on Thursday, June 5th, at 10.30am on Friday, June 6th, at 10.30am on Saturday, June 7th, at 10.30am on Sunday, June 8th, at 10.30am on Monday, June 9th, at 10.30am on Tuesday, June 10th, at 10.30am on Wednesday, June 11th, at 10.30am on Thursday, June 12th, at 10.30am on Friday, June 13th, 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Going, going: Mr Robert Hanson, the senior auctioneer, with some of the lots at his last Ministry of Defence surplus vehicle sale at Ruddington, near Nottingham, which began yesterday (Photograph: John Manning).

Jenkins opens way for Owen

Continued from page 1

entire membership, at an estimated cost of about £20,000.

Nominations will be invited at once and if Dr Owen is the only candidate he will be declared elected unopposed next week, before the new session of Parliament is opened by the Queen.

Mr Jenkins' co-founders of the SDP, Mrs Williams, Mr Rodgers and Dr Owen issued a joint tribute last night. They said he had made and would continue to make a "massive contribution" to party and country.

He is the man who first saw that the British political system could not be sustained on the basis of class, race, occupation or regional divisions.

"Since the Limehouse declaration (the beginning of the SDP) no one has worked with more dedication and determination for the SDP and the Alliance and our gratitude to him is immeasurable.

"We have no doubt that the political future belongs to the Alliance of the Social Democrats and the Liberals."

Who the unions want

Top trade unionists started to gather support for their choice of new Labour leader yesterday and it soon became clear that Mr Neil Kinnock was the favourite. (Barrie Clement writes).

Of the 10 biggest unions it is estimated that Mr Kinnock, the labourer's son who represents the South East Wales constituency of Islwyn, has probably gathered about 17 per cent of the electoral college votes which will eventually decide the issue.

Mr Roy Hattersley has an estimated 10.7 per cent of the vote from the top 10, which covers 75 per cent of the union block vote.

So far no prominent trade unionist has suggested that Mr Peter Shore should lead the party and most of the smaller unions not included in the table are expected to back Mr Kinnock.

Unions will take up 40 per cent of the electoral college, with MPs and constituency parties 30 per cent each.

How the big 10 unions are lining up

Trade union	Members	% of electoral college	Probable choice
Union of Communications Workers	193,277	1.23	Kinnock
Union of Construction, Allied Trades and General Workers	200,000	1.27	Kinnock
Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunications and Plumbing Union	180,000	1.15	Hattersley
Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers (Engineering Section)	850,000	5.41	Hattersley
General, Municipal, Boilermakers and Allied Trades Union	650,000	4.14	Hattersley
National Union of Mineworkers	235,054	1.50	Kinnock
National Union of Public Employees	600,000	3.82	Kinnock
National Union of Railways	170,000	1.08	Kinnock
Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers	417,500	2.66	Kinnock/Hattersley
Transport and General Workers Union	1,250,000	7.96	Kinnock

Thatcher's junior reshuffle

Continued from page 1

Peter Brooke escapes from that office to become Parliamentary Under-Secretary at Education and Science. Other promotions to be ministers of state include Mr John Moore, who becomes Economic Secretary to the Treasury; Mr Malcolm Rifkind, who moves up within the Foreign Office; Mr Peter Morrison, in the Department of Employment; and Mr John MacGregor, who moves from Industry to Agriculture.

Under-secretaries transferred at the same rank are Mr Giles Shaw (from Environment to Energy); Lord Trefgarne (from Health to Defence); Mr John Patten (from Northern Ireland to Health and Social Security); Mr Alexander Fletcher (from the Scottish Office to Trade and Industry) and Mr David Mitchell (from Northern Ireland to Transport).

Those for whose resignations the Prime Minister asked include three Ministers of State, Dr Gerald Vaughan, Minister for Consumer Affairs, Mr Hugh Rossi, Minister for Social Security, and Mr Peter Blaikie, Minister of State for the Armed Forces.

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Japanese technology

The Japanese have reached the frontiers of technology in such fields as consumer electronics, robotics, computers, semi-conductors, optical electronics and genetic engineering. Their strength has been to take ideas from outside and successfully

mass-produce and market them. Their inventiveness has been in production technology and product design. Can they now move back the frontiers of technology on their own, or does their educational and social system stifle true originality? Bill Johnstone went to find out.

A poster showing hands - robotic and human - holding the world aloft provides a striking advertisement for Expo '85, a Japanese science and technology exhibition to be held in Tsukuba, near Tokyo, in two years' time.

The theme of the international exhibition, which will be a showpiece for the advances made by Japanese scientists, is "science and technology for man at home". That theme is consistent with goals being pursued by technologists all over Japan who are convinced that a technological revolution will take place in the home by the end of the century.

New products from the research laboratories will be used either in the home or be easily accessible from the home. They include: high-quality television with twice as many lines as at the present; discs on which the user can record everything he/she desires, whether that be information, music or video; microcomputers controlling everything in the home from lighting to cooking.

Every home will be linked by high-speed, large-capacity telecommunication circuits. Computer systems, both small and large, will be programmable by the non-technical and respond to his/her verbal commands and, even, handwriting. These areas are the primary subjects of research and development for Japanese industry.

The essence of this technological revolution is digital processing. By this method a piece of information is stored in the form of a 0 or 1, in a similar way to that used by computers for over 20 years.

The same technology will be used to store every type of domestic information, whatever its source, and transmit it down a cable or across the sky by satellite.

The race towards that goal has started and the West and East are competing to get there first. There is equally intense competition between Japanese companies, as can be seen from the battle between Sony and the Japan Victor Company (JVC) for dominant positions in the

video market at home and abroad.

But are the Japanese, once peddlers of cheap junk, now the masters of production technology, able to make the vital step into real innovation? Westerners consider that the Japanese are superb at developing other people's inventions but are incapable of pure research. They are doubtful that Japanese society, where collectivism is encouraged and individualism is not, can be the source of original thinking.

The reality is quite different. While researchers at Sony and Nippon Electric Corporation (NEC) concede their concern and such worries are aired in the Japanese press by manufacturers, the Japanese way of life may be better suited to the management of technology than that of Western countries.

High-quality innovative research on modern, complex technologies is not done by individuals on any substantial scale but by properly managed teams. A recent example of collective innovation was demonstrated by the Japanese semiconductor companies Fujitsu, Hitachi, NEC, Toshiba, Oki and Mitsubishi, which got together at the suggestion of the Japanese Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) to develop general-purpose computer systems and advanced silicon production technology. The technology called VLSI (very large-scale integration) allows a substantial number of electronic elements to be packed onto a single microchip.

Three partnerships were formed between Fujitsu and Hitachi, NEC and Toshiba, and Oki and Mitsubishi. In each case a new computer system was produced. Two groups were formed in the VLSI project: Fujitsu/Hitachi/Mitsubishi and NEC/Toshiba. That project, which finished in 1980 after five years' research at a cost to the Japanese government of yen 30,000m (about £80m), was to generate over 700 patents and put the Japanese ahead of the Americans, who had dominated the semiconductor market for a decade.

So refined was the production

technology developed in the five years that 256,000 bits of information can now be stored on a single chip - the 256K RAM (Random Access Memory) - and within the next few years there will be a large-scale production of chips with a capacity of over one million.

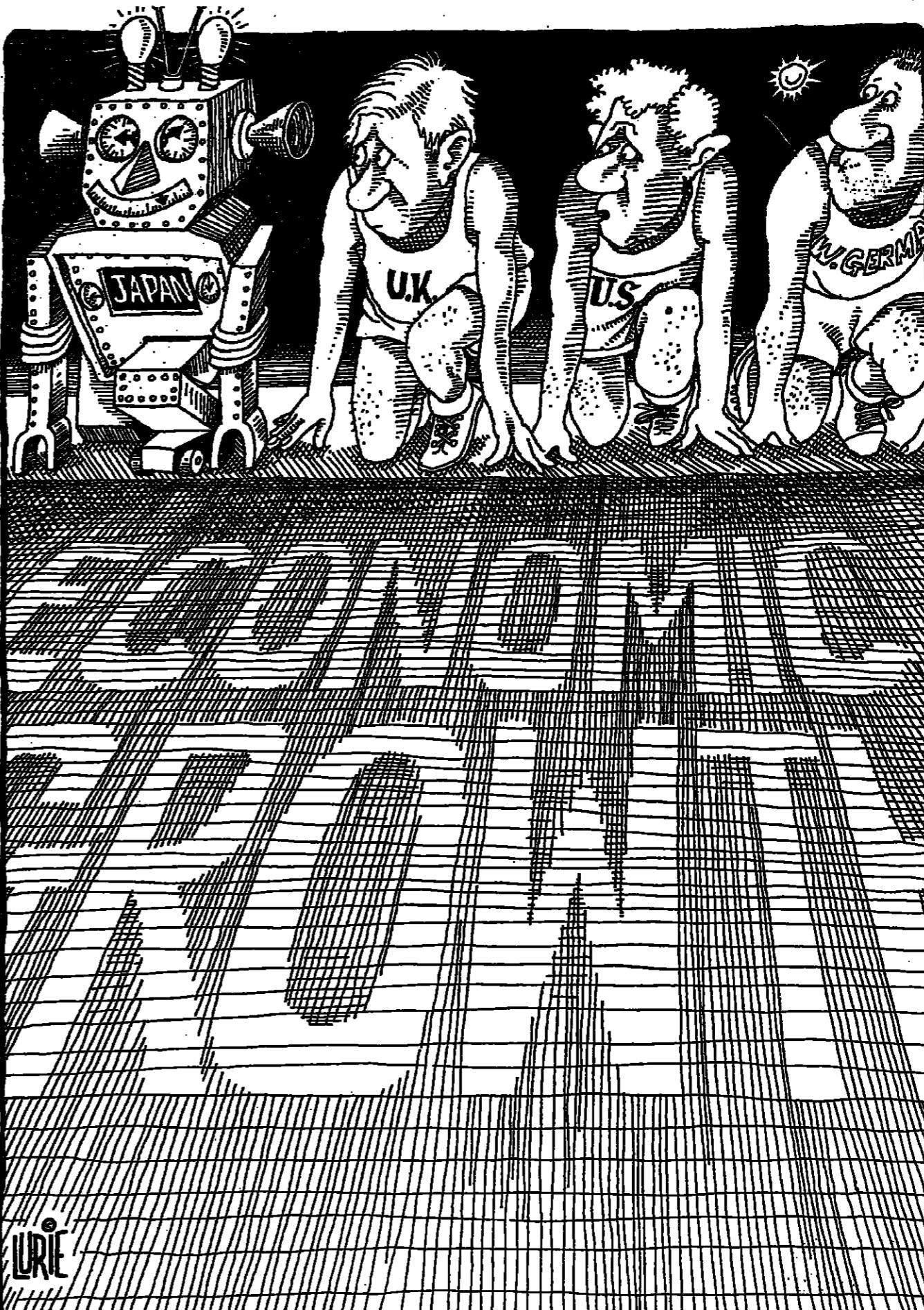
The theory that Japanese industry is controlled by MITI and the country is run like Japan Incorporated, with a board of directors made up of Japanese bureaucrats, is popular, particularly among Americans. Professor Gene Gregory of Sophia University in Tokyo is an American who has studied the Japanese at close quarters and does not subscribe to this theory. However, he is convinced that the West must respond to the challenge of technology management as positively as the Japanese if it is to succeed. It is not investment which is always of paramount importance, since the Japanese have lagged behind in this field, but rather the management of the technology.

That management involves MITI in all major policy decisions. The ministry is very influential but has had a few notable failures - the growth of the home car manufacturing base, which it disliked, and the rivalry between the two Japanese video tape formats, VHS and Betamax. MITI is prepared to direct industry and in turn industry is amenable in a way which is quite alien to the American style of company management.

However, Professor Gregory claims in a recently published paper that the Japanese government support for research and development (R&D) remained conspicuously low through the 1960s and the 1970s, although industry made remarkable progress.

Nevertheless, the amount of money devoted by the Japanese to R&D has been rising steadily for a decade and reached an estimated 6,000,000m yen in the last fiscal year. According to the Japan Machinery Exporters' Association, this R&D finance comes largely from the private sector. Its contribution to R&D is now 70 per cent. In the US, West Germany, France and

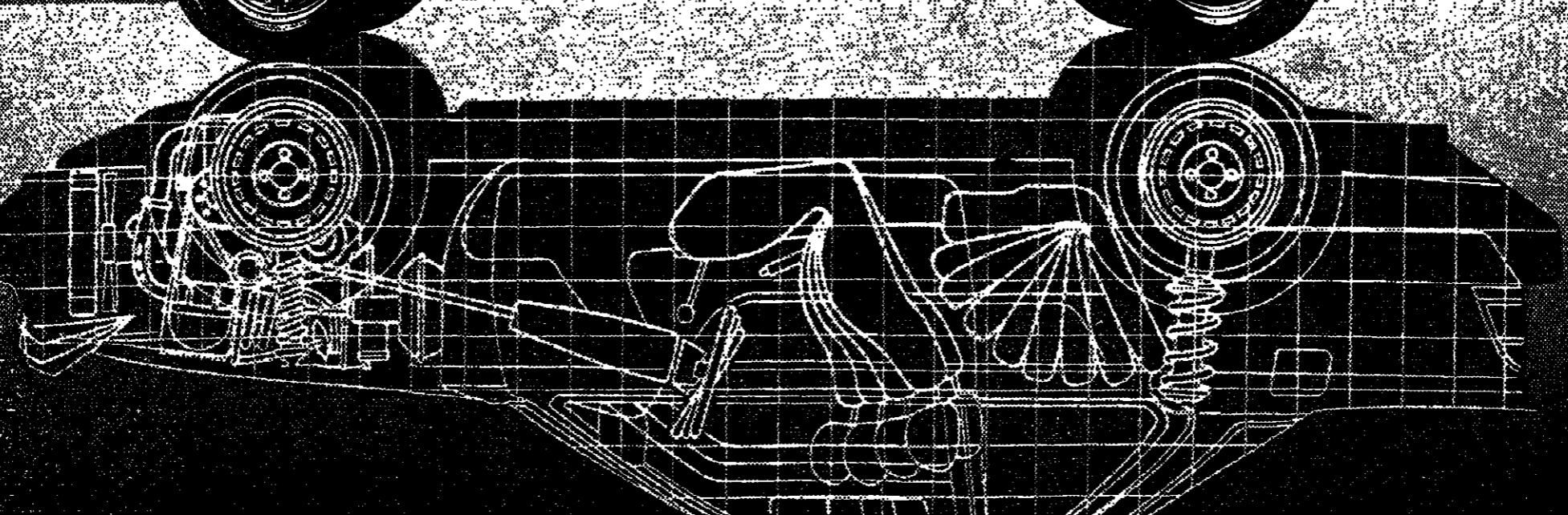
Japan, the Japanese government's contribution is still high, at 80 per cent. In the UK, however, the Japanese government's contribution is only 10 per cent.



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The house of the future, peppered with electronics

No other sector in the Japanese high-technology market has generated as much competition inside Japan, and been the source of so much ill-feeling directed at Japan from abroad, as consumer electronics. High quality, mass produced audio and video products have caused European and American manufacturers to review their entire production procedures. In the last decades substantial inroads have been made by the Japanese into overseas television and stereo markets, particularly in West Germany, France, Britain and the United States.

Japanese innovations in consumer electronics, apart from the skills developed in production and quality control, have been refined in the area of product marketing. The Sony success with the portable stereo 'Walkman' tape recorder, which has been emulated in some form by every major competitor, is the most recent example. A new market for small screen colour television sets, created by the Japanese in Europe because of the Telefunken patent on the British and German television system (PAL), which prevented the import of foreign colour televisions above 30", is another prime example of the Japanese product innovation.

The product and not the technology is the aim of most R & D projects for Japanese companies and there is fierce competition to be first on the market. Home, or consumer, electronics is potentially the most important growth area in high technology and is commanding a great deal of attention since it is in this sector that attractive packaged products are essential to success.

That growth will come about because of the increase in leisure time and the high cost of energy, while advances in telecommunications will make communication between homes and offices simple and cheap. The home of the future, which is the subject of research by all the major Japanese consumer electronics manufacturers, will be peppered with electronic

devices, most of them using digital technology - where all information is represented by electrical pulses similar to the techniques refined in computers. The typical home would have a high definition colour television set, and erasable video disc, compact disc/ tape and a microcomputer.

High definition television is an essential ingredient of this new home. The set will not just be the principal display for video films, whether supplied by disc or tape, but also of electronic mail and newspapers of videotex, which will depend heavily on good resolution television technology. To that end, NHK (Nippon Hoso Kyokai), the national broadcasting company of Japan, has spent the past 12 years developing its 1125-line television system, twice the number of lines normally used in Japan.

High definition TV, erasable audio discs, microcomputers will be a way of life

The project, conducted in collaboration with Sony, Ikegami, Hitachi and Panasonic among others, has now reached the stage where test transmissions will take place next year using the NHK channels on the Japanese direct broadcasting satellite. The system can be extended to one using 2,000 lines. Dr Makoto Kikuchi, director of research at Sony, says: "We believe that the television set will become a much more complicated and much more sophisticated system as part of the new communication systems of the future. So we must prepare. The general direction is to improve the picture lines and the picture element".

Not all Japanese consumer electronic manufacturers are agreed on how the new market

can best be exploited. Sony has decided that at this stage there is no consumer market for the video disc, although it is using the technology as a teaching aid. JVC, on the other hand, has just launched its own video disc in competition with the technologies of Philips of Holland and RCA of America.

The JVC video disc uses the changes in electrical capacitance, detected by a diamond stylus as it moves around the disc, as the means of extracting the information contained on it. Each disc, about the size of an LP, contains hundreds of tiny holes or pits which represent the encoded information contained on the record. The diamond stylus passes over the disc which rotates at between 750 and 900 rpm, depending on the television system - PAL for Britain and West Germany, SECAM for France, and NTSC for the United States and Japan.

The same players, properly adapted, can be used to play high quality audio discs. The main drive of the consumer electronic manufacturers is to cater for information dissemination, a market which has not yet been fully tapped anywhere in the world. The Japanese, with their talent for penetrating even the most competitive markets, as demonstrated by their success in the United States, wish to ensure that their products are internationally acceptable.

To that end JVC, which has developed the world's first digital compact cassette capable of recording one hour on each side, is making strenuous efforts to agree on an international standard. The information on the cassette is so densely packed that music on it can be accompanied by still pictures or graphics. Sony has also launched a compact disc.

Opto-electronics will also play a vital part in consumer electronics development. Digitized electrical signals represented by light pulses not only ensure good reproduction, but in this form they can be transmitted at high speed over fibre optic cables.

Bill Johnstone

The onward march of the robots

The Japanese, understandably the world's greatest robot enthusiasts. In only 15 years, since Japan's first deal to import robot technology from the pioneering US company Unimation, the nation has built up an impressive total of more than 150,000 robot manufacturers and has installed two to three times as many robots as the United States itself, and 10 times as many as West Germany, its closest European rival.

The exact number of units in operation is hard to estimate because of problems of definition. Most Western analysts put Japan's total at between 10,000 and 15,000 units, while Japanese estimates are more often in the region of 80,000 to 100,000.

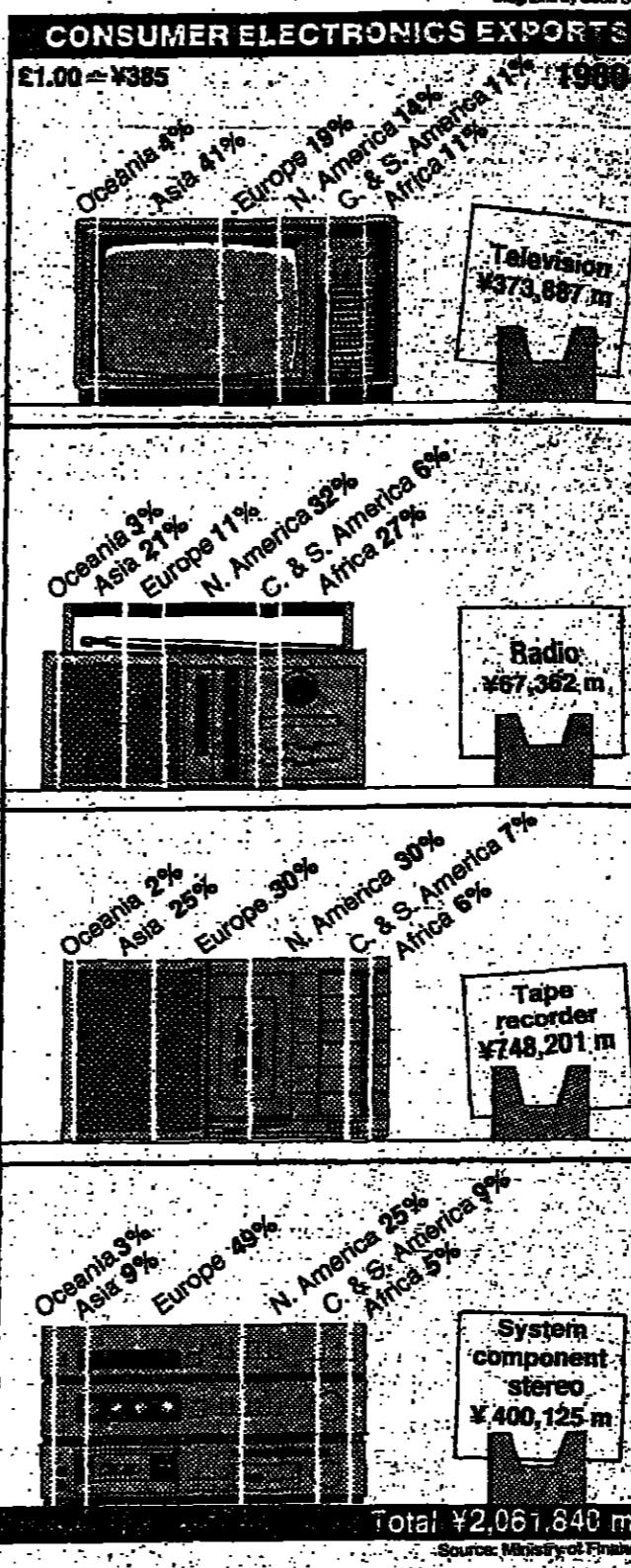
The discrepancy lies in the fact that the Japanese are the world's worst at labelling even such things as overhead cranes as robots. This ignores the key attribute necessary for robot status, which is the capacity for rapid reprogramming to handle a variety of tasks. Sometimes, in Japan, this is an innocent over-liberal use of the word

robot. Management has, also "sold" robots skilfully by stressing their benefits such as the freeing of workers from dirty and dangerous jobs, and by avoiding any direct linkage with suspension of employment.

There have been few signs in Japan of the fears about the introduction of robots common in the West. This can be accounted for largely by the fact that in Japan robots have been introduced within an environment of comparatively smooth economic growth and low unemployment, combined with good labour-management re-

lations. Management has, also "sold" robots skilfully by stressing their benefits such as the freeing of workers from dirty and dangerous jobs, and by avoiding any direct linkage with suspension of employment.

This has worked especially well in large companies where workers have faith in the protection offered by their lifetime employment system, and readily accept re-allocation to alternative jobs where necessary. The Japanese have also grown to like their international



Thirty-four per cent of Japan's consumer electronic exports went to Europe in 1980, 26 per cent to North America, 14 per cent to Asia, six per cent each to Africa and to Central and South America, and four per cent to Oceania.

How the office caught up with technology

The Japanese, far more than most other people, demonstrate the herd instinct when a national consensus on some issue of new development arises. This was explained in part by Japanese businesses, for the past three years, have been stampeded into what is dubbed the office automation or OA boom.

The consensus was, and is, that Japan has seriously lagged in improving the productivity of its white collar work force, the "salarymen" and "office ladies", who still are obliged to pour green tea when visitors arrive.

With stable, but low, growth ahead, managers could no longer ignore the office. Fortunately, this conclusion coincided with the development of technology which transformed Japan's large electrical companies into world-class contenders in microelectronics, the foundation on which office automation is now strategically perched.

Like many past booms in Japan, this one was sparked by what had happened in the United States. In 1977 an American researcher shocked the Japanese business community with a study indicating that during the 1960s, before office automation took hold, American productivity increased 100 per cent. Office productivity, however, increased by only four per cent.

The handwriting, so to speak, was on the wall. Japanese business had been through one computerization boom, dubbed the MIS boom for management information systems. This began in 1965 and ran out of steam three years later except in such industries as banking and insurance. In any case, MIS was more concerned with putting information in the hands of management, not making clerical staff more efficient.

Looking around their over-stuffed headquarters and cumbersome procedures in the late 1970s, however, Japanese managers concluded that Japan's performance on productivity was probably identical to that in the United States a decade earlier.

In 1979 there were only 1,000 word processors (Japanese language) being used in Japan compared with 470,000 in the United States. This meant one per 23,400 Japanese white-collar workers. Versions for 105 in America. There was one small business computer, yes, 701 versus one for 400 in the United States. One of the few things Japan led in was facsimile machines, which can transmit images, including Japanese language, by telephone.

The gap has much to do with the differences in Japanese and English language. The results are that

The ideal total system for a Japanese company - none so far exists - would communicate process, store and finally give the answer in Japanese. Nor is the climate ideal for full-scale moves into office work stations. Even the NEC Corporation, the biggest in the business, admits to introducing its range of 1,000 systems. The modifications are not progress in small- and medium-size companies will be even more difficult.

The potential buyer still faces regulations by the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications, limiting the use for data transmission. (Including facsimile) of such things as telephones in private branch exchanges. Standardization is still missing. The results are that

Using the colour developing unit on the new Canon NP500 copier, one element of office automation

United States management buying has tended to be piecemeal so far.

Advances are being made slowly in the area of software, though more rapidly in the area of Japanese language word processing. The problems revolve around how to input the language. One recent solution is a device which recognizes characters as they are written on a pad. Voice input is being tried. How to get the machine to answer questions using Japanese characters, selected from a range of tens of thousands of possibilities, is a separate problem.

Nevertheless, managers and manufacturers alike saw that future technology could help solve such pressing problems as working in a very inefficient manner. Japanese achievements could be cited in areas where automation was pursued, vigorously.

By 1990, however, the Japanese office should look quite different. The number of work stations of all types linking people to office systems should have improved to about one to four by then instead of the one to twenty- or thirty now, according to Mr. Hiroshi Watanabe, vice-president of NEC.

What office automation will do to Japan's still relatively stable employment system or management style, remains to be seen.

Richard Hanson

The bikini-size video.

JVC introduce VHS(C)...and their lightest, smallest portable video ever.

JVC's new HR-C3 portable video recorder is everything a portable video recorder should be. It's very, very light... just over 5 pounds. It's very, very small... about 7x3x8 inches.

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Roy Garner

Maxell. The magnetic force.

In April 1984 a major new force reaches the UK: the £25 million Maxell video tape plant opens for business in Telford, Shropshire.

The building of the factory says much about Maxell's commitment to the U.K., the remarkable success of Maxell's advertising here, and the phenomenal growth of the company since it started in Japan in 1961.

Currently Maxell is Japan's fastest-growing company, exporting some 60% of its products throughout the world, and achieving sales last year in excess of 133 billion yen.

The Telford plant supplements Maxell's factories in Japan and in Georgia, U.S.A.; the company also has sales offices in Tokyo and other major Japanese cities, New York,

Dusseldorf, Copenhagen, Amsterdam, Hong Kong, Singapore and Kuwait.

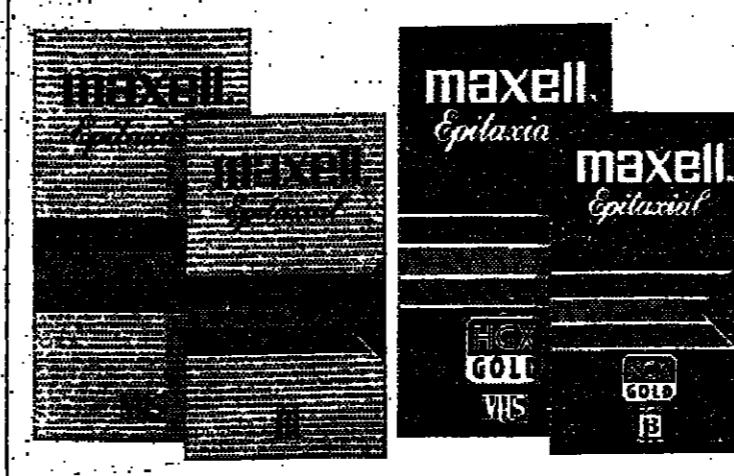
Vickers Da Costa, stockbrokers specialising in Far East industry, have this to say about Maxell: "Maxell have the advantage of excellent brand image gained in audio tape markets and certainly the best magnetic materials technology in Japan...we expect the best growth to be achieved by Maxell".

Maxell's success is based not merely on its superior technology and

the quality of its products, but also an excellent team spirit at all levels, equal opportunities to achieve senior positions, and a common determination to succeed.

In opening a factory in the U.K., Maxell will not merely be moving to the country with the highest growth in video tapes, but forming a base for all their video exports to the EEC.

It's a move which will consolidate Maxell's success to date, and bring real benefits to the U.K. economy.



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The latest and most ambitious Japanese electronics project, which has captured the attention of the industrialized countries, is the so-called Fifth Generation Computer. The ten-year programme, which began last year and has motivated the British into an attempt at emulation, could mean a revolution in computer technology.

The original idea of Von Neumann, the man credited with inventing the computer system on which the present designs are based, requires to be revamped. The change is necessary because computers will be used in the future by ordinary people with minimum or no technical education.

The Institute for New Generation Computer Technology (ICOT), which was created in April 1982 to spearhead the Japanese effort in this field, says: "An environment will have to be created in which man and the computer find it easy to communicate freely using a wide variety of information media, such as speech, text and graphics, representing man's natural ways of communicating information".

This generic change in computer design means that the devices will have an in-built intelligence, or artificial intelligence (AI), allowing them to make decisions based on their experiences and memory. This would be necessary in respond-

The computer that thinks for itself

ing correctly to voice commands, where the same word could be said dozens of different ways but must be acceptable to the computer.

The Fifth Generation Computer project was launched last year and is now being researched and co-ordinated by the members of the new institute. They are the government's Electrotechnical Laboratory (ETL), Nippon Telegraph and Telephone (NTT), the public telecommunications company, and eight privately owned corporations - Fujitsu, Nippon Electric Corporation (NEC), Hitachi, Mitsubishi, Toshiba, Oki, Matsushita and Sharp. The project, which is expected to cost at least yen 100,000 million (about £262m), is divided into three phases of five years in length.

These phases are meant to ensure that a gradual design of a "super user friendly" computer system will take place before the end of the century. Data must be able to be fed into the system without the need of complex input procedures. That can be achieved by sophisticated optical character reading - either

typed or handwritten - and by voice.

Japan embarked on the road towards its Fifth Generation Computer project over a decade ago, when its semiconductor and computer manufacturers set out to compete with the electronic market leaders in the United States. To achieve that, another three-phased project, each phase, about four of five years in length, was launched.

The first was to develop ordinary computers to bring Japan into line with the US, the second, which finished in 1980, was to develop Very Large Scale Integration (VLSI) chip technology, allowing high concentration on a single microchip. The third, which is still in progress, was to develop sophisticated software. The first part required the cooperation of six computer/semiconductor manufacturers. Fujitsu, in partnership with Hitachi, designed the "M" series computers. NEC and Toshiba produced the ACOS system, and Oki and Mitsubishi the COSMOS series.

The second phase of that programme was even more successful. By 1980, Fujitsu, with the help of its partners, had developed a computer system that could respond to voice commands, and NEC had developed a computer that could respond to handwritten input. The third phase of the programme is still in progress, and is expected to be completed by 1985.

Japan wishes to encourage international co-operation at an early stage so that any computer system which may result from

the project would have export potential. It has, however, resisted the temptation to segregate the project and have specific research pursued by particular countries. According to ICOT, the project is "designed to provide Japan with the role of promoting the development of leading and innovative technologies ahead of the rest of the world".

Many representatives from the developed world converged on Tokyo last October to discuss the Fifth Generation Computer project. About 100 university researchers, engineers and government representatives from 14 countries, including the United States, Britain, West Germany, France, Canada, Italy and Sweden, attended.

The first with this visionary project the Japanese are actively researching to improve existing technology and build what are called super-computers.

There is a sharp contrast between the users of the Fifth Generation Computers and those of the super-computers. The former will be able to be used by, in fact are designed for, the non-technical specialist, whereas the super-computers are to be designed and built for the professionals who find the current speed of computation too slow.

Typical areas where they would be used, because computational time is measured in hundreds of hours, are aerospace, in aerodynamic simulation of aircraft design; nuclear technology, in the analysis of the safety of nuclear reactors, and in sophisticated atmospheric research.

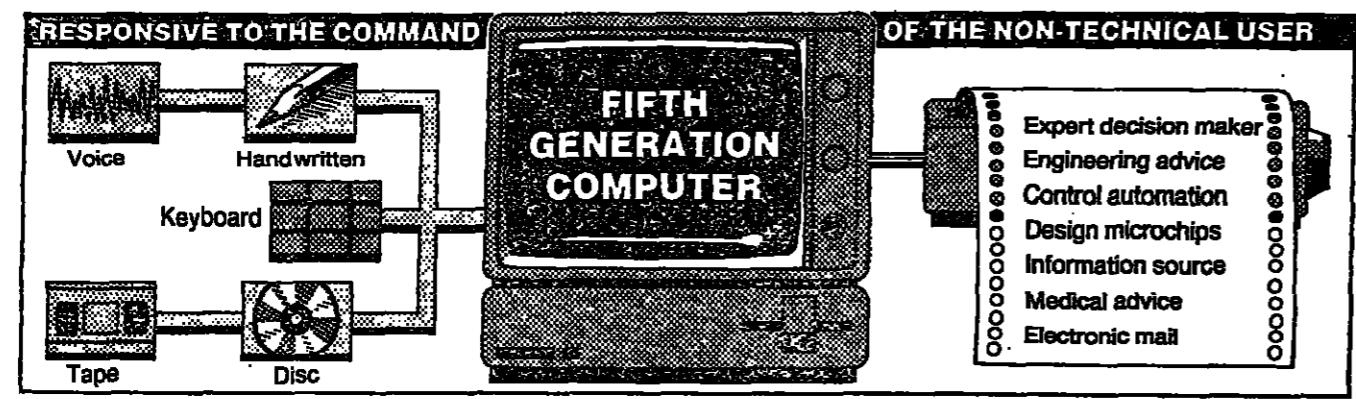
The first and most important part of the super-computer research is identifying new materials which can be used in parallel with silicon to speed up the computational processes. The use of gallium arsenide as a semiconductor material is being researched by almost every Japanese electronics company. The material is able to compute at high speed and to operate at a



The home of the future will become the nucleus of entertainment and be used for business a far greater degree than before. Eventually people may work regularly from home connected by cable or satellite to their office.

Both the HEMT and Josephson junctions are crucial areas of research for the success of the super computer.

Bill Johnston



Biotechnology, or genetic engineering, has been "targeted" by Japan, as well as other nations, as one of the most promising "new" industries for the two final decades of the twentieth century. After what was perceived as a slow start, Japan is finding the gap between itself and the West is much smaller than many suspected.

The fruits of genetic engineering - such wonder drugs as artificially produced Interferon and insulin - are still in the testing stage in Japan. It is now thought by many, however, that some traditionally strong industries, like fermentation of rice into sake and soybeans into curd, provide a more useful stepping stone into advanced molecular biology than was previously thought.

In size Japan's pharmaceutical and chemicals industries are no match for the giants of the West. They have, however,

honed their skills, and in some areas are world leaders. Japan boasts the biggest producers of antibiotics in the world. One little recognized, but nearly unique, advantage a number of these companies possess is a diversified product line, stretching across all the potential boundaries of genetic engineering. It is not uncommon to find food and beverage, chemical and pharmaceutical divisions coexisting comfortably under one roof.

Kyowa was the first in Japan to receive approval for large scale production of Beta-Interferon. Developed with Genentech, of the US, it began clinical tests for viruses and cancer on human beings at ten hospitals in April. Other Japanese companies are following suit.

Biotechnology has enjoyed a publicity "boom" in Japan during the last few years, mainly as a convenient tag for the securities industry, as it boosted the stocks of an array of so-called "high-tech" companies. Japanese interest was sparked by reports of cancer cures in the United States. One company in

particular, Genentech, a pioneer in Interferon, in which Japanese companies have a stake, produced a spectacular public stock offering.

Advances in biotechnology have been much more rapid than previously expected, both inside and outside Japan. The response to "biotechnology fever", as one official describes it, has been to stir a number of government agencies and ministries into action. Nearly all the government sections now mandated to look at biotechnology are less than a year old.

About a dozen companies are pulling ahead in research and development, either on their own or in cooperation with foreign companies. However, at a general level, businessmen

and government officials are still at the stage of organizing integrated and systematic research and development activities. The first order of business has been to identify the weaknesses which Japan must overcome. One critical factor was the slowness of the government itself in drawing up appropriate guidelines and standards for conducting recombinant DNA experiments. The National Institutes of Health in the United States announced their guidelines in 1976. Similar guidelines were not released in Japan until 1979.

In addition, companies have an insufficient number of competent researchers. A lack of fundamental research is considered Japan's Achilles' heel. One compensating factor, however, has been the contribution of Japanese researchers working abroad in developing biotechnology, who have in some cases facilitated technological transfers back to Japan.

A look at how Japan is organizing itself, however, is instructive in the light of its record of building "high-tech" industries into world class competitors. Biotechnology has weighed on the mind of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) for several years. It was selected in the latter half of the 1970s as an officially designated "next generation" industry, after an exhaustive national "think-in" organized by MITI and designed to establish a consensus

on which strategic industries needed help.

MITI, whose job it is to set these type of industrial policy, came up with three, the other two being new materials (fine ceramics, for one) and new electronics (leapfrogging into fifth generation computers).

For biotechnology, it has

established three projects, each

lasting nine or ten years, which

involve a large number of

private companies and govern-

ment laboratories in research on

recombinant DNA, the centre

of most attention because of its

potentially wide applications in

medicine and beyond, bioreac-

tors, and large-scale mammalian

cell cultures.

Of the yen 104,000m (£280m)

MITI would like to spend the next generation of industry this decade, over yen 30,000 should go to biotechnology.

Compared with past MI projects, this is a modest sum especially since the government's "seed money" is to

spread among a very large number of companies.

This is not the only move the government will spend on biotechnology, however. The Science and Technology Agency, Ministry of Health and Welfare, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Agriculture and a host of other agencies also have budgets, though most of the are small.

One very rough guess is that

the total will be about £30m (£

100m) more than the sum earmarked for biotechnology in Britain. What is certain is that private industry, without funding, will be spending considerably more.

Richard Hans

A rapid advance in biological wizardry



Playing the game

While other children of their age paint pictures and learn the alphabet, the five-year-olds (left) at a kindergarten in Tomioka near Tokyo learn how to operate computers. On the right a worker puts the finishing touch to a robot in a plant belonging to Kobe Steel. In both computers and robots the Japanese are among the front runners in the technology race with the West. They are working on a "fifth generation" of computers and have installed more robots than any other country.



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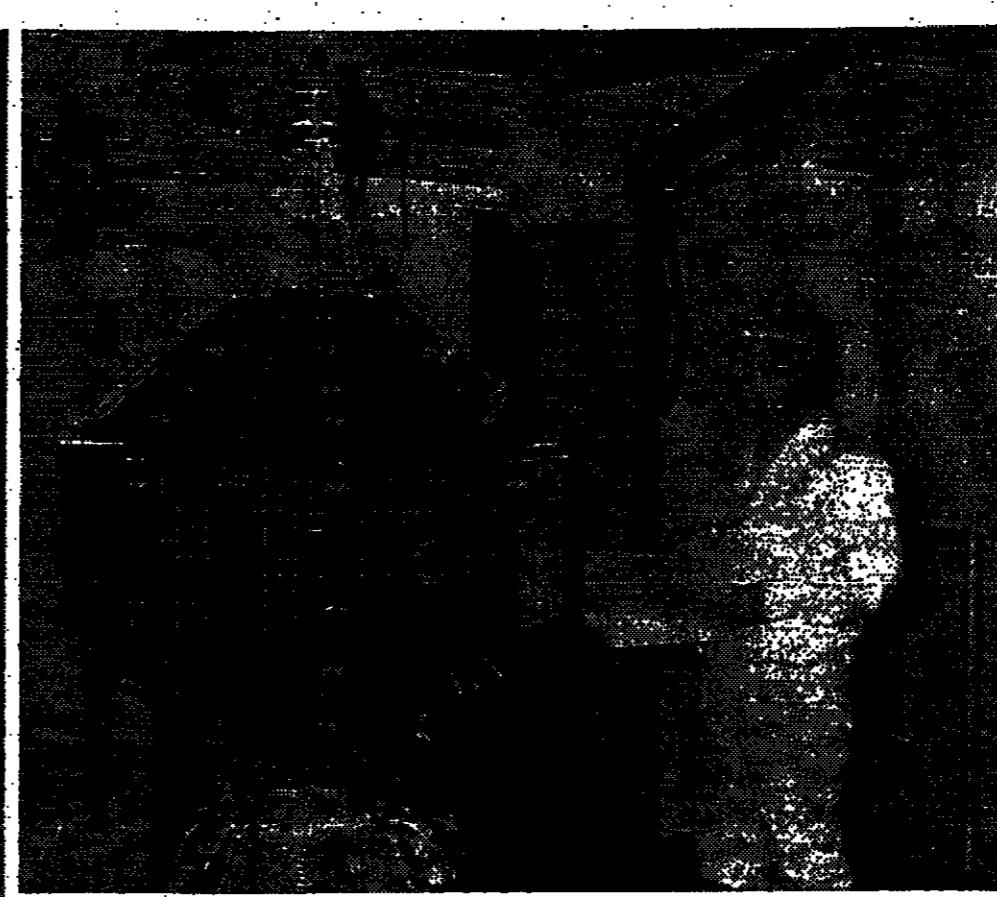
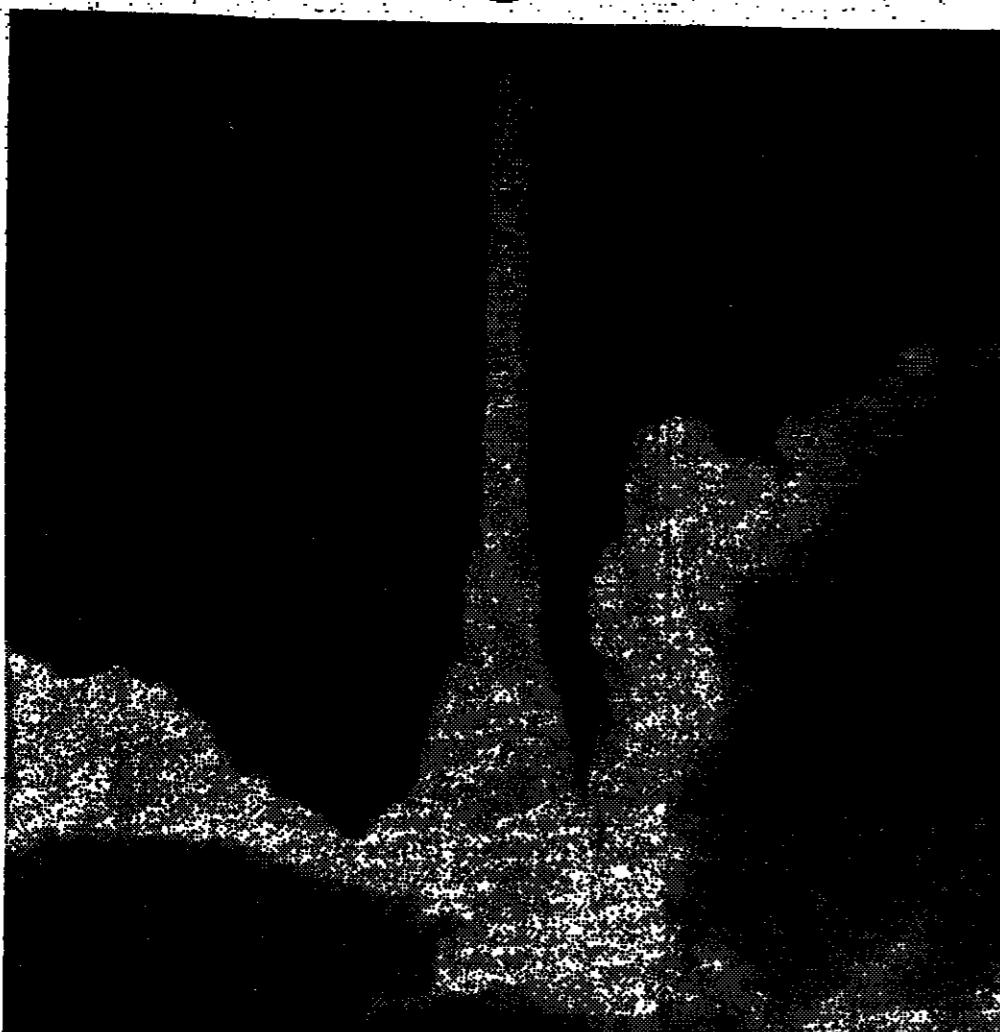
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Going into orbit with a technical first in satellites



EXPO '85

The International Exposition, Tsukuba, Japan, 1985

Present, past and future. Blast-off for Japan's first operational communications satellite from Tanegashima Island last February (left). The 350 kg satellite is equipped with a communication capacity equal to more than 3,000 telephone circuits. Its forerunner was the Kiku satellite (centre), launched in 1978. On a more earthly level (left), the theme of Expo '85, an international exhibition to be held in Tsukuba in two years' time, will be the technological revolution in the home.

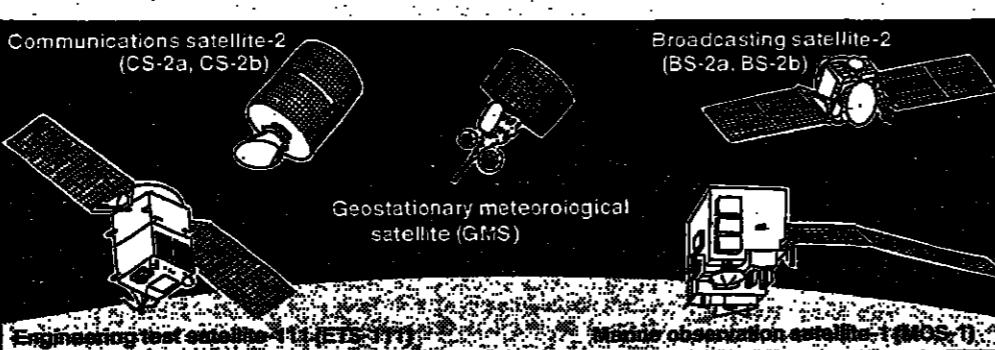
On February 4 the Japanese took an important step towards harnessing their budding space technology. Using their own rocket, the N-11, they launched their first operational communications satellite, CS-2a, into geostationary orbit (36,000km above the earth) from Tanegashima Space Centre on Kyushu's Tanegashima Island. In August a second satellite, CS-2b, will be put into orbit and thus complete an important stage in Japanese telecommunications development.

Although small in comparison to satellites launched over America and those soon to be in orbit over Europe, the satellite is a technical first. The craft is using what is termed quasi-millimetre wave technology. These radio waves are shorter than those of microwave - which will also be used by the satellite for communication - and they do not interfere with microwaves. That feature is extremely important since Japan uses microwave links quite extensively in its communications network.

NTT (Nippon Telegraph and Telephone) has been conducting intensive research into satellite communication for domestic use since 1967. By 1972 that research had been concentrated at the corporation's laboratory at Yokosuka. An experimental communications satellite was launched in 1977 by the United States on a Delta rocket.

The satellite, named Sakura, was the forerunner of the present series and allowed NTT to conduct its final tests on microwave and quasi-millimetre waves.

The space industry in Japan is very much in its infancy and the technological expertise which is now being developed in the country has evolved with



the assistance of the Americans - principally General Electric, RCA, Ford Aerospace and Hughes.

The CS-2 series satellites are small and light due to the limitation of the weight - 350 kilograms - which the N-11 rocket can lift into geostationary orbit. The satellite will have three quasi-millimetre wave transponders, each capable of carrying 480 telephone circuits. There will also be two microwave transponders equivalent to 192 telephone circuits.

Since 1970 22 satellites have been successfully launched for scientific, meteorological testing, broadcasting and communication purposes. By 1986 satellites will have been launched for engineering, broadcasting, meteorological and marine uses.

The next major phase is the launch of Japan's direct broadcasting satellite next February. The satellite, BS-2a, will have four television channels.

The national broadcasting corporation of Japan (NHK) will operate two channels, a new open university is expected to be given another and the fourth will be commercial. A second broadcasting satellite is to be launched at least two years after the first.

Japan's interest in space became more resolute in 1978 when the Space Activities Commission (SAC), formed a decade earlier to advise the Prime Minister, published its policy for space. Called *Outline of Japan's Space Development Policy*, it set out the basic philosophy which was to provide the framework for the Japanese space programme for the next 15 years.

There are a number of organizations in Japan involved in researching different aspects of space and satellite technology. The Science and Technology Agency (STA), a secretariat of SAC, runs a research laboratory, the National Aerospace Laboratory (NAL), at Kajiwara. Other research is carried out by the National Space Development Agency of Japan (NASDA) for lifting satellites weighing up to 350 kilograms into geostationary orbit. A new series being developed called the H-1 will be used to launch much larger satellites into orbit.

The rocket was developed by the Institute of Space and Astronautical Science. The N-1 and the N-11 rockets were developed by the National Space Development Agency of Japan (NASDA) for lifting satellites weighing up to 350 kilograms into geostationary orbit. A new series being developed called the H-1 will be used to launch much larger satellites into orbit.

Japan plans to use the H-1 to launch another communications satellite, CS-3, in 1987. The craft will be considerably larger than the CS-2s, weighing 550 kilograms and having a capacity for 6,000 telephone circuits. NTT has already begun researching into the design of another satellite which will have up to 200,000 telephone circuits.

The communications satellite series will be part of the advanced communications system which Japan is creating. It will also give the country an emergency system in the event of any natural disaster which breaks terrestrial communication links.

According to NTT, the satellite communications system is meant to provide a backup during an earthquake or typhoon; vastly improve the communication links between the mainland and outlying islands; and provide a means of a national communications system.

On the ground, picking up satellite signals, will be fixed and mobile stations. The latter can easily be lifted by helicopter and relocated. The stations will have microwave and quasi-millimetre links. In addition, there

BJ

Wiring up the country with minute strands of glass

The Japanese government, in particular the advisers from the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications, have been watching with interest the progress of British Telecom during the British government's liberalization programme and have been making plans accordingly for their state-owned corporation, Nippon Telegraph and Telephone (NTT).

The monopoly enjoyed by NTT for 30 years is destined to be broken and the corporation dissected into a number of local operating companies. More foreign competition is to be encouraged, to act as a catalyst to innovation in telecommunications.

The main thrust of the government's policy and that of NTT is to expand existing circuits and develop a highly sophisticated national communications network. The principal project designed to meet that end is the construction of an Information Network System (INS), by which most of the country will be wired with high capacity cable, using fibre optics technology.

This type of cable, made from minute strands of glass, is capable of transmitting between 32km and 1,000 pulses a second, equivalent to a load of 500 to 1,500 telephone circuits.

INS is the most important project in Japanese telecommunications this decade and is meant not only to stimulate NTT's desire to exploit innovation in fibre optic technology but also to provide high-speed communication links between homes and offices which will in turn stimulate the consumer/business electronics market.

By the end of the century the INS network will be entirely digital, providing homes and offices with connections to high speed data, facsimile, telephone and video circuits. This digital technology is fundamental to development in Japan over the next decade or two.

In the meantime, NTT's monopoly survives. Two and a half years ago an agreement signed by the Japanese and the American governments was supposed to encourage more foreign manufacturers to supply telecommunications equipment. Today the situation has not changed significantly. In 1981 the volume of foreign equipment purchased by NTT

amounted to yen 8,800m (about £23m), of which yen 7,000m was provided by United States suppliers. Last year, out of a total of yen 11,500m, the United States supplied yen 9,800m. Foreign supply represented about 2 per cent of all equipment procured. The figure is expected to rise to 5 per cent by the end of this year.

In September 1981 the Japanese and the British signed an agreement to encourage technological transfer in telecommunications. As a consequence technological agreements have been signed or are under discussion between Ansafone and NEC, GEC Telecoms and Hitachi, Plessey and Nippon, Racal and Hitachi, and Thorn-EMI and Fujitsu. However, there is still a substantial trade deficit in telecommunications equipment between the UK and Japan. In 1980 yen 338m worth of such equipment went from the UK to Japan. In 1981 that figure grew to yen 584m but dropped to yen 496m in 1982.

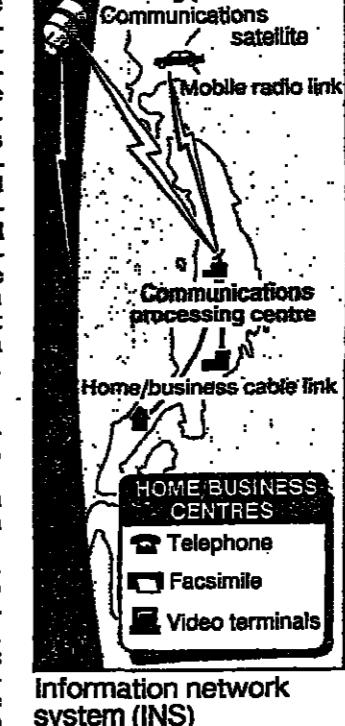
Telecommunications products exported from Japan to the UK in 1980 were worth yen 4,062m, in 1981 yen 5,904m and in the following year, yen 7,022m.

The new INS programme and the optoelectronics required to service the network may provide opportunities for foreign suppliers. If NTT loses its monopoly, even more opportunities could result. But the Japanese are determined not to rely on foreign technology. An improved network by 1985 will have been created at the cost of yen 5,000,000,000.

NTT itself is carrying out a great deal of research at its three main laboratories. About 2 per cent of the corporation's £17,000m turnover is allocated each year to R&D. The three laboratories are in Musashino, Tokyo, and in Yokohama.

Yokosuka and Ibaraki. The major projects include investigation into the structure of communications networks, digital switching technology, digital transmission technology, optical fibres, data processing, visual and radio communications and microchip technology.

In parallel with the NTT project is another research



Information network system (INS)

programme in optoelectronics inspired by NTT's Agency of Industrial Science and Technology. The eight-year programme, with a budget of yen 18,000m, will be completed by the end of 1986.

The project is intended to develop optical technology for measuring, monitoring and

controlling large volumes of information including visual information generated in specified areas, eg an industrial estate or large plant, even in adverse industrial environment with electromagnetic interference or inflammable gases.

If refined, the technology could be used by the Japanese for remote control and monitoring of hostile industrial environments, thus protecting workers from danger, just as today robots are used for paint spraying and welding.

To make the project a reality, research is being conducted into optoelectronic semiconductors, light emitting electronic elements such as laser diodes and transmission elements such as fibres, optical sensors and circuits.

One of the products which will be carried by the INS is the Japanese videotex system called Captain (Character and Pattern Telephone Access Information Network) system. The design has been under test since 1979 in Tokyo and is due to go into commercial service next year. The project is the brainchild of the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications (MPT) and Nippon Telegraph and Telephone (NTT).

Captain has more than 200,000 pages of information and is similar to the Prestel system operated by British Telecom and that run by Bildschirmtext of West Germany. However, the technology required by the Japanese had to be different to cater for the 3,000 kanji characters in the Japanese script. The character and the graphic generators in the British and German systems are in the home terminals while the Japanese system has them located at the systems control centre.

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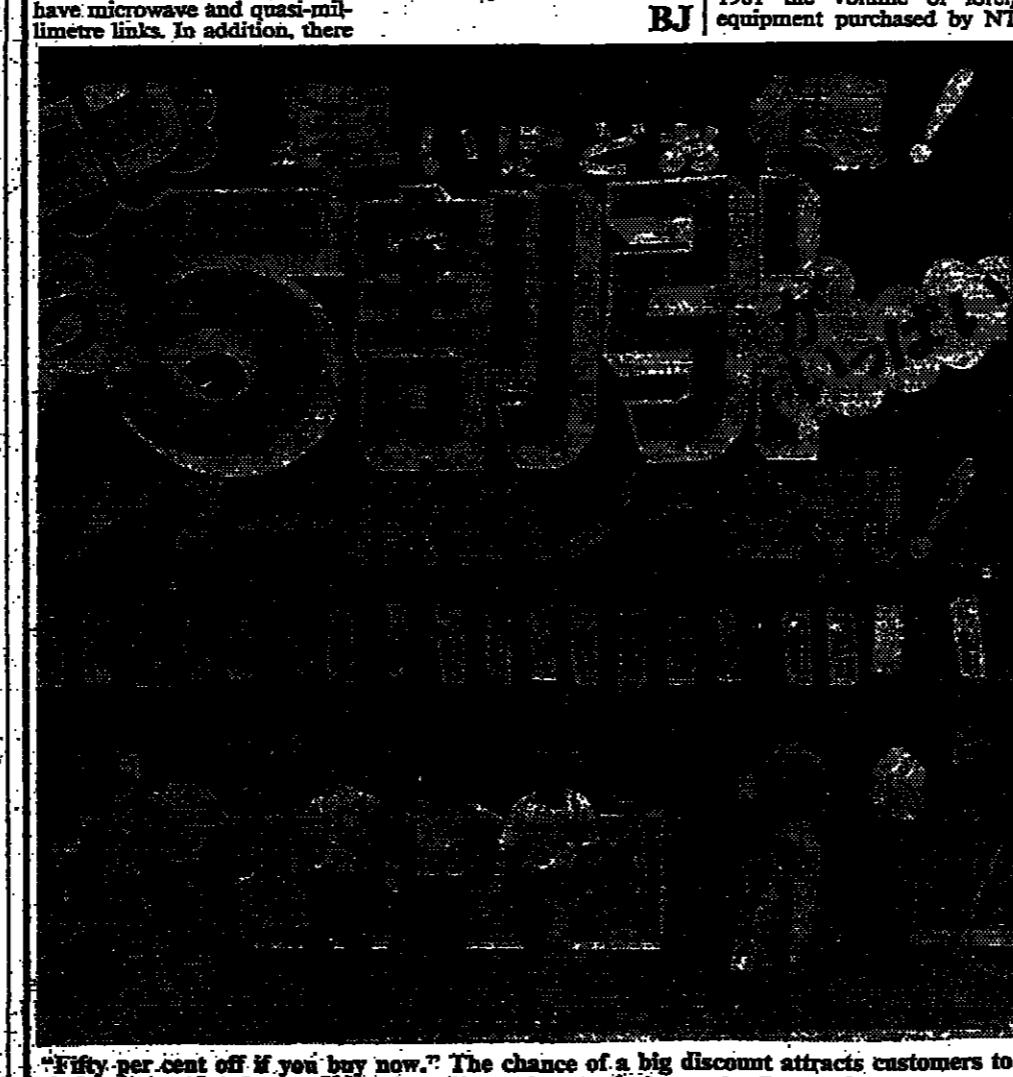
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"Fifty per cent off if you buy now." The chance of a big discount attracts customers to a store in Akihabara, the home of Tokyo's electronics flea market.

Where ceramics aren't pottery

Fine ceramics which are being extensively researched in Japan are showing that their physical and chemical characteristics can be harnessed to improve the performance of electronic and mechanical components.

The materials, because of their extremely high melting point - above 1500 degrees Centigrade - are ideally suited for use in automotive engines, while the ease with which they can be shaped and machined into complicated designs and given a polished finish makes them attractive to the manufacturers of electronic components.

Fine ceramics are synthesised using pure, non-metallic and inorganic substances. Pottery, brick and cement are examples of the materials used to make ordinary ceramics, while fine ceramics are manufactured by producing metal oxides, nitrides and carbides by combining the metal with oxygen, nitrogen and carbon dioxide gas respectively.

The high melting point of the materials has already proved to be an asset in mechanical engineering in Japan and is the feature which the automotive industry seems most keen on exploiting. Kyoto Ceramic, which was renamed Kyocera Corporation last October, has been experimenting with a three-cylinder diesel engine made from ceramics. The company has also been experimenting with ceramics in the manufacture of glow plugs, which are used in diesel engines to warm the engine chamber and start the engine. The company has been working with Isuzu Motors on this project, and the plugs are being used in the Gemini car models.

NGK Insulators, one of Japan's leading ceramic companies, has been working with Cummins of the United States to produce a ceramic diesel engine.

The properties of fine ceramics are particularly attractive to the makers of diesel engines or other engines which burn at temperatures higher than that of an ordinary petrol driven engine. Diesel does not ignite until it has reached over 900 degrees Centigrade.

The efficiency of the engine and the substantial improvement in power to weight ratio which would be achieved using ceramics are two of the attractions of pursuing this research. Another feature exciting car designers is that ceramic needs no cooling and would, if used extensively, lead to a completely new design of car which might prove even more aerodynamically efficient.

In electronics and electrical engineering fine ceramics are used as mountings for micro-chips and as coverings for most components. Their effectiveness as an insulator even at high temperatures is one of the material's principal properties being exploited by Japan's booming electronics industry.

Other characteristics include resistance against wear, since the materials are frequently nearly as hard as diamonds, and resist corrosion because they are not affected by water, air, acid or alkali. Also the materials can be used on a minute scale, thus making the miniaturisation of electronic components equipment simpler.

The material is now used in hi-fi speakers, telephones, the compact audio disc, personal computers and as a high quality cutting tool.

Bill Johnstone

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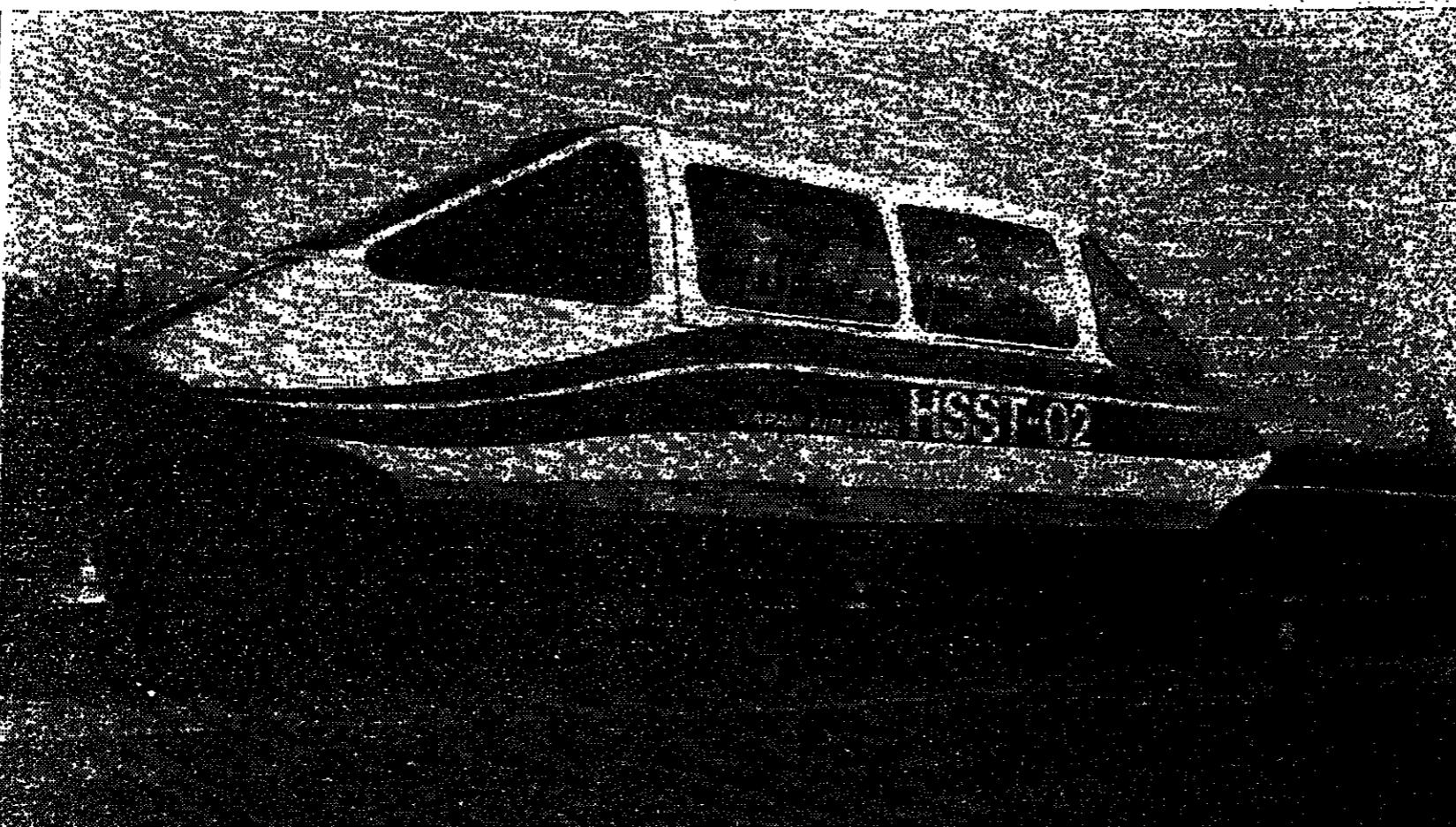
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"Flying" two-fifths of an inch above a rail, this Japan Airlines magnetic levitation vehicle is designed to cruise at nearly 190 mph.

Not a car, not a train, not a plane

Visitors to Japan's 1985 technology exhibition at Tsukuba near Tokyo will be able to "fly" through the site at an altitude of two-fifths of an inch. This is precisely the distance between a special track and the magnetic modules which levitate Japan Airlines' (JAL) HSST-03, one of the most advanced magnetic levitation (mag-lev) vehicles in the world.

"It's not a car, not a train, not a plane," says a promotion film for the HSST, which stands for high speed surface transport. It is a linear motor propelled electromagnetic levitation system. The Tsukuba version will glide along at a modest 20mph carrying 46 passengers.

Its unmanned forerunner, HSST-1, achieved with rocket assistance, a speed of 307.8kph

in a test in 1978 which confirmed the viability of the vehicle's mag-lev technology. A commercial version would cruise at around 300kph carrying more than 220 passengers.

The HSST is one of two Japanese mag-lev projects designed to provide transport for the future. The other is being run by the Japan National Railways (JNR). JNR produced Japan's famous Shinkansen "Ballet", which, with speeds of around 200kph, for many years held the world record for a passenger train, a distinction which has now passed to France's TGV.

The main difference between the JNR and the JAL vehicles lies in the propulsion technology. JNR has developed

what is described as a super conduction system, which makes use of the repelling force of intensive electric magnets caused by the superconductive state. JAL uses the attractive force of normal electric magnets.

Railway buffs will also appreciate the other major difference between the two systems. JAL, being in the airline business, saw no need to use a traditional railway carriage configuration for wheels. The HSST is controlled by a pilot, not by a driver, and its body was designed along the lines of an aircraft and built in a light alloy.

JNR is trying to develop a long distance train to replace the "Ballet". In tests it has reached speeds of up to 517kph.

In service it would reduce the Osaka-Tokyo trip from 3 hours 15 minutes to about 90 minutes, offering strong competition to air travel.

The HSST is designed for shorter runs, say from an airport to a city centre, which is why JAL entered the ground transport business in the first place. In 1974 JAL began worrying about the distance between central Tokyo and Narita international airport, a journey which by bus in heavy traffic can take two or three hours.

JAL's engineers concluded that the electromagnet levitation system developed by a West German consortium, Magnetbahn, offered the best approach. As the HSST became a national project, the government opened

joint development talks with West Germany.

These talks, however, have stalled and it looks as though no agreement will result. In any case, JAL thinks its system has advantages over West Germany's. But it might consider other partners for the project, including Britain.

The HSST will probably never see service between Narita and Tokyo. Constructing such a line would be extremely costly because of land prices. But it may be used to link a new airport being planned for Osaka. A special company has been formed to promote the vehicle, and JAL believes a commercial version could be produced within 10 years.

Richard Hanson

Coming: the model that won't ever let you get lost



An election special? The Nissan Prairie, a small estate car, went on sale in Britain on June 9.

ment of the passenger car are included on the list. Among these are semi-conductors, ceramics and certain other "new materials", fibre-optics and voice-recognition devices.

Most notable is the semiconductor, or integrated circuit (IC). It is no coincidence that it was in the period around 1979-1980, when Japanese mass-production techniques sent prices of the 16K RAM IC

tumbling and quality levels rising that a flood of micro-computer-based systems suddenly appeared in new Japanese cars.

This trend has accelerated with the arrival of the more powerful 64K RAM and is sure to continue through future generations of chips now being developed.

Toyota estimates that the Japanese car industry, which enjoys close access to the big IC makers, bought at least 30,000 yen (about £102m) worth of ICs in 1981 and says that, even allowing for rapid reductions in unit price, the value of electronic automotive components bought in 1985 will be three times that of 1980.

New materials are another key area. An all-ceramic engine is now not far off, carbon-fibre composites as an alternative to much of the metal bodywork are now under development, and the application of fibre-reinforced plastics is already well advanced.

A Nissan spokesman pointed out, for example, that the "X car" of General Motors now contains 63 kgs of plastic, while the comparable Nissan Bluebird has 76 kgs. Wheels, fuel tanks and windows are likely to be some of the first items to go plastic. Lighter, high strength, low alloy steels are also being increasingly introduced into car bodywork.

Advances in fibre-optics could soon lead to the obsolescence of conventional car wiring, which is bulky and heavy. It will be replaced by optical fibre cables, which are very thin and light and offer a greater density, and efficiency, of signal transmission. They are also immune to outside electrical interference.

As with semi-conductors, some of the world's best quality, and highest volume, supply is on the doorstep. The introduction of "voice" controls has already begun in modest ways. Toyota was the first in the field, in 1980, with its speak monitor which uses speech synthesis ICs to automatically give instructions such as "please check the key" automatically.

Nissan followed suit in 1981. Both companies observed that the only drawback to the system was the tendency of drivers to become tired of the noise and switch it off. They are more optimistic about "voice recognition" systems, which obey

market, which only really got going in the late 1960s, is both immature and highly demanding, at the same time. What really matters are still the buzz words, which at present are 16-valve, double overhead cam, front-wheel drive and, currently the height of fashion, turbo.

Yet these attributes must be offered on a considerable range of traditional models, each of which享受 widely recognized gradations of social status. All these social categories demand frequent upgrading of the product, but also never want to appear too different, which is one reason why so long Japanese cars have all looked so similar. The highest levels of economy, and total reliability, along with compliance with Japan's ultra strict noise and pollution regulations, are in all cases taken for granted by car buyers.

With great good fortune, the 1973 oil crisis, with market conservatism and fiscalism, led the Japanese into their energies, early on, into the sort of economy-conscious car that the rest of the world was also, later, to demand. In the same way, the present increased concern with the home market could, once again, lead to advances which put the Japanese a step ahead.

Probably the most successful applications of micro-electronics to date have been those to control the efficient running of the car engine. Japanese cars now frequently feature micro-computer controlled fuel injection, engine idling reduction, cruising speed auto-control, transmission management, exhaust cleaning and diagnostic functions, and several models already feature a single central computer controlling all these operations.

Safety features being introduced include electronic skid control, which acts to prevent locking of the wheels during braking, and ultra-sound and radar systems, used either to warn of obstacles behind the car or to control engine power so as to maintain a fixed distance behind cars travelling in front, an especially useful feature when driving in fog.

Drivers also should not need to get lost anymore. Toyota's computerized "Navicom" system allows the driver to home in on a target destination, even in unknown places, by use of a terrestrial magnetic sensor which constantly registers the direction and distance to the target, making use of simple data from a street map fed into the system by the driver.

Later systems will use cellular radio to pick up information on traffic flow and preferred routes, from the ultrasound sensors which are already installed on many streets.

Ultimately, the Japanese plan to fit a dish antenna on to the car roof, allowing the precise identification of one's position by use of geostationary satellites.

Meanwhile, Japan's car makers are also absorbed with more worldly cares: Diminishing export markets, and the effects of recession on sales generally, have led to the industry's first decline in production and sales since the 1973 oil shock, and to a growth in competition in the domestic market.

The Japanese passenger car



Child's play. Even 12-year-olds come bargain-hunting at the Akihabara electronics flea market in Tokyo.

Steel: The sunshine answer to the oil crisis

Japan's reaction to the 1973 oil crisis has been described as a "national nervous breakdown". Exposed was the nation's Achilles' heel, the lack of any significant domestic supplies of energy. In its rush to catch up with the economies of the West, Japan had allowed itself to be pulled into thinking that cheap oil supplies would always be available.

Once the national bearings were regained, however, there followed a determined effort to reduce that dependence, partly by diversifying supply sources, but most importantly by conserving energy, which in Japan is called *sho energi*. Between 1973 and 1980 this effort was successful enough to reduce the industrial use of energy by nearly 23 per cent, while still increasing output. Oil consumption fell by 41 per cent.

The initial savings were fairly simple to achieve. After the oil crisis, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) declared an emergency and cut supplies of electricity to industry. Industry itself needed little motivation from MITI to cut energy use because costs had quadrupled overnight.

While the bell tolled for some industries like aluminium, which uses expensive electricity, other energy-intensive sectors such as steel launched efforts which in large part succeeded in keeping them competitive. In the first stages, savings were made by changing wasteful methods of production - turning off heaters and closing doors, using waste heat and other economies.

The next stage, however, required hard rethinking about changing manufacturing processes, which entailed the costly introduction of new technology.

The most important achievements of the steel industry have been in introducing continuous casting lines, which now process almost 80 per cent of the output. The cement industry

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Nearly all the revolutionary advances which Japan's steel industry has used, bought or licensed since the war have come from the West. The most notable are the basic oxygen furnace (BOF) and continuous casting (CC) of molten steel. Kawasaki Steel, one of whose BOFs is pictured right, boasts a CC ratio of more than 93.4 per cent.



Steel: will the West now turn to Japan?

Steel is one of the most impressive post-war examples of how Japan has used imported technology to build an industry which has come to lead the rest of the world.

The main reason for Japanese success is technology, this time their own, and the lead they have over nearly all of the rest of the world. The odds are that the technology gap between Japan and Western steel industries (the US in particular) will rapidly grow even larger during this decade. What worries Japanese steelmen is not any competition, even from cheaper steel producers in developing countries, but rather that this widening gap could spark a further bout of protectionism in the West.

One means of partly defusing this situation may be for the West to turn to Japan for technology, a reverse flow which has already begun.

Dr. Yoshiharu Iida, the manager of Kawasaki Steel's steel technology department, suggests the only way for Western steel makers to catch up with the Japanese efficiency gap is to import Japanese equipment on a wholesale basis.

The idea is partly a reflection of how keenly the Japanese still feel their enormous debt to the West for steel technology. Nearly all of the revolutionary

advances which Japan used, bought or licensed in the post-war period (notably the basic oxygen furnace and continuous casting of molten steel) originated in America or Europe, or, in at least one case, Russia.

It was not until about 1970, when a merger produced Nippon Steel, the world's largest steel company, that Japan brought its technology trade in steel into balance. (Nippon Steel now runs a technology surplus of roughly ten to one in value.) There were several milestones along the way.

First, Japan's steel companies began with the ironic advantage of having been completely destroyed by American bombs during the war. This allowed companies to rebuild with entirely new, and therefore more efficient, plant and equipment, using the latest Western techniques. Plants were relocated to coastal regions to allow efficient imports of raw materials and shipments of finished products. Steel was a national priority, and funding was made available.

What has distinguished the industry since then is the unflagging willingness of Japan's five privately owned integrated steel producers — Nippon Steel, Kawasaki Steel, Nippon Kokan, Sumitomo Metal Industries and Kobe Steel

— to spend their own money on new technology and on the latest plant and equipment.

The incentives were clear — a fast growing economy and fast growing industries, like cars and shipbuilding, which used steel.

Technology was generally available, either abroad or through shared developments at home.

It is a generally accepted practice in Japan for competing technicians and engineers to share industrial and technological information at a myriad levels, including government and privately sponsored conferences.

Until the first oil crisis in 1973 the priority was simply to produce larger quantities of higher quality steel for industry as cheaply as possible, a key element behind the international competitiveness of a long list of Japanese industries.

This meant a switch from open hearth furnace to basic oxygen furnace (BOF) technology developed in Europe, then building bigger blast furnaces and BOFs, and replacing ingot making with more efficient continuous casting lines.

This era ended abruptly with the oil crisis, which presented an entirely new set of technological dilemmas. The main one was to reduce oil and other forms of energy consumption.

Spending budgets illustrate this commitment. The big five

spent 1,000,000 million (about £2.564m) in fiscal 1982 on new plant and equipment, despite depressed demand, and plan to spend nearly as much this year.

A good measure of what the Japanese have bought in the way of technology is the ratio of continuous casting (CC) production now being achieved in Japan.

CC saves money and energy by eliminating the necessity to reheat ingots after steel comes from the furnace. In 1982 an average 78.8 per cent of Japanese steel was produced this way, compared with 36.4 per cent in Britain, 26.5 per cent in America and 12.2 per cent in Russia. West Germany, with 59.8 per cent, was the highest in Europe.

Kawasaki Steel last year boasted a CC ratio of more than 93.4 per cent, the highest in Japan. It has enhanced its CC technology to allow for changes in widths without stopping the machine, and to "hot charge" most of its output directly into the next stages of rolling mills, skipping inspection and con-

tinuation. Breakthroughs are also in the wind in specialty steel production, such as producing a more efficient electrical steel, that is, one that uses up less electricity in electric power equipment.

One example of how Japan's advances are filtering back to the West is Kawasaki's agreement, signed in March, with the United States Steel Corporation on a new highly efficient "K-BOP" (basic oxygen process) top and bottom blowing steel refining process. Such a furnace cuts 20-30 per cent off the cost of producing some grades of stainless steel. These normally require refining in an electric furnace, which is expensive to operate.

Kawasaki has also announced recently the viability of an experimental new type of blast furnace, what it describes as a "revolutionary breakthrough" in extracting iron from the smelting reduction of fine iron ore.

Blast furnaces now in operation need chunky iron ore to work properly. Kawasaki says its process would mean savings of about 15 per cent by enabling the use of readily available fine ore and low grade coke...

Lagging behind in venture capital

For a country with a solid reputation for innovation in industry, Japan has a strikingly conservative financial sector. One result is that venture capitalism — the art of matching risk-taking investors with new technology, ideas or entrepreneurial talent — has never taken hold on anything like the scale that it has in the United States and elsewhere.

Instead, Japan has a handful of companies which call themselves venture capitalists but which, for the most part, do not behave like their counterparts in the West. Most are leftovers from a wave of interest in venture capital sparked in 1970 before the first oil crisis.

A second wave began in 1980. There are some new entries (eight Japanese and three foreign), though, and the government is interested in opening avenues to finance new technological developments. The Japanese financial environment, however, will have to improve considerably if this is to be successful.

To begin with, the original venture capital companies were mainly the offspring of banks, securities houses and insurance companies. They tended more to provide bridging finance to companies which were about to be listed, and to behave more like their conservative parents than venture capitalists.

Japan Associated Finance Company (Jafco), an affiliate of the giant Nomura Securities, is the most active, having formed four partnerships and invested in about 100 companies. It tends to select companies in high-technology fields.

One of the newcomers, Fidelity International, a subsidiary of the US-based Fidelity group, is trying to invest in a group of people specializing in (inside an existing company) in computer-aided design.

However, Dr Satoshi Mochizuki, a Fidelity director, says that Japan lags about 20 years behind the US in venture capital. One of the drawbacks is that Japan's anti-monopoly law prohibits venture capital companies from placing a director on the board of the company.

Another problem is that Japanese small businessmen are often reluctant to give up shares in order to grow bigger.

The close links of venture capital to the existing banking

system are also an inhibiting factor. One of the hangovers of the post-war recovery period in Japan is an over-protected banking system and a securities industry dominated by brokerage houses more interested in manipulating stock prices than serving as a conduit for investment in new enterprises.

Japan's 13 city (clearing) banks are by nature not interested in lending money to any business — let alone an individual — without a proven track record. Japan's stock market, though the second largest in the world, has never served as the main source of capital for growing companies.

In recent years up-and-coming high-technology companies have found financing available only after they have made good. Research and development by industry is mainly centred on applications for existing technology and not on basic, and therefore more expensive and risky, science.

Venture capitalism works only when the investor sees some long-term capital gain to be made by investing early in a company's life. The most common method is to take an equity stake or purchase a convertible bond to inject capital.

When a company goes public, the venture capitalist, if the company is successful, takes his profit. Japan discourages this by keeping strict stock exchange regulations on listing requirements. There is at present no over-the-counter market to turn to, though the idea is being studied within the government and the securities industry.

The government itself turns out to be among the more active venture capital outfits. The Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI), in its Small and Medium-Size Enterprise Agency, runs two corporations which help make funds available under strict guidelines for small companies to develop technology or ideas.

MITI's budget this year provides for Yen 5.100m (about £13.4m) to support and enhance technological development among small businesses.

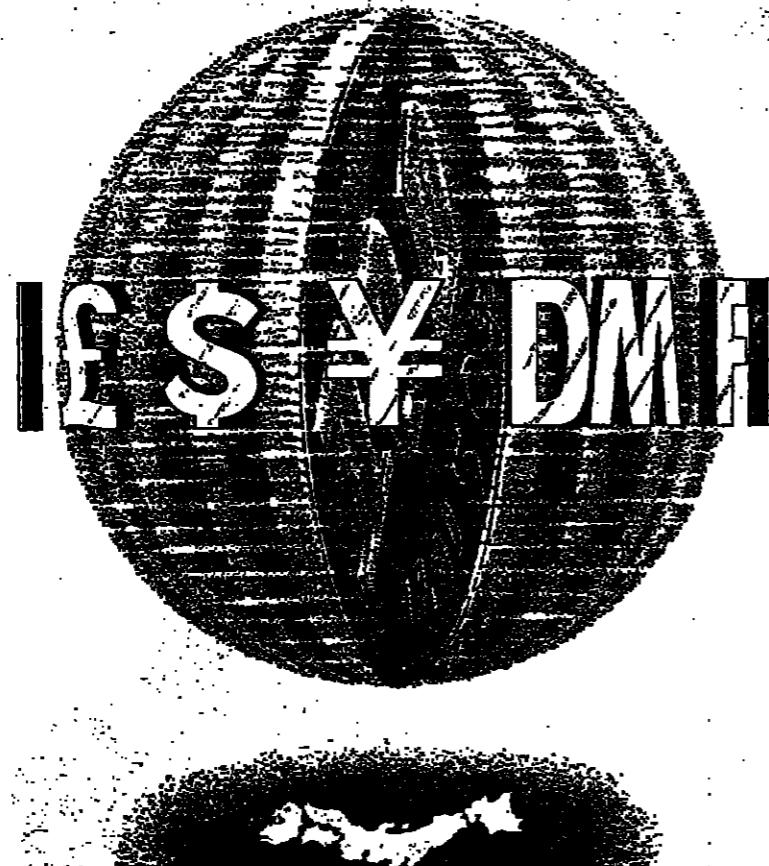
MITI's Venture Enterprise Centre (VEC) guarantees loans of up to 80 per cent for eight years, for a 2 per cent fee.

Companies must pay back a bonus, however, of up to 50 per cent of the loan's value if the project being financed is successful. Ten out of 177 companies have paid a bonus to the government.

The other arm is the Small Business Investment Company, which provides funds by investing in the company with a 15-50 per cent share through equities or convertible bonds. It subsidizes about 10 companies a year.

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